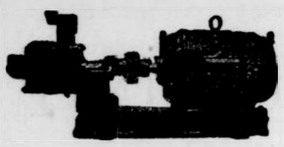
PUMPS & PUMPSETS



THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO.,
9, Forbes St., BOMBAY 1.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVII NO. 171 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

GLYCO-THYMOLINE.

KEEP INFECTION AT BAY! with GLYCO-Thymoline

To cure common cold and tonsilities douche the nose and gargle with Glyco-Thymoline which keeps infection at bay and soothes irritated tissues. Obtainable at all chemists.

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY LIBRARY

Zetland's Move To Combat Ceylon Anti-Indian Drive

Representation To Colonial Secretary

INDIA OFFICE TO BACK GOVT. OF INDIA

Compromise If Possible: Retaliation If Necessary

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, July 19.

I understand that Official Circles in Whitehall are getting uneasy at the reports from India and Ceylon about the attitude of Ceylon Government on the question of repatriation of Indian workers.

Apart from personal and direct representations made to the Colonial and India Offices by Mr. P. R. Kurup during the last few days, the volume of protest forwarded to India Office from other Indian sources against Ceylon Government's decision is daily increasing.

I am in a position to state that the India Office is taking a serious view of the situation and strongest representations are being made to the Colonial Office to make the Ceylon Government desist from "its present high-handed and unreasonable attitude."

If attempts to reach an agreement fail, there is hardly any doubt that the India Office will not hesitate to support the Government of India, if it decides to pursue a policy of retaliation to protect the interests of Indians in Ceylon.

RETALIATION PROPOSALS

I believe if Ceylon affirms the policy of repatriation the following steps are being visualized in responsible quarters:—

The Government of India will

(1) Raise tariffs on Copra,

(2) Stop completely emigration of Indian Labour to Ceylon,

(3) Cancel Trade talks with Ceylon which have been postponed till October.

Incidentally, notice also is being taken here of the present visit of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru to Ceylon. It is pointed out that Pt. Jawaharlal would not have gone to Ceylon, if the gravity of the situation had not warranted it.

There is the general fear that if the situation becomes very aggravated Indian leaders may be forced to call upon Indians in Ceylon to adopt direct action to resist the policy of repatriation.

Nehru's Appeal For Better Understanding Between Ceylon And India

COLOMBO, July 19.

For the second time during his visit Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru raised an eloquent plea for friendship, co-operation and understanding between India and Ceylon at a distinguished gathering assembled at a dinner in his honour given by Mr. H. S. Desai, President of the Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon, last night. Those present included Ministers, Mr. D. S. Senanayike, Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Sir Wilfred De Souza, Mr. Vittal Pai and several State Councillors and Indian and Sinhalese leaders.

In a short speech Mr. Desai welcomed Pandit Nehru describing him as "an idol of young India."

Mr. Corea said that he had no doubt that the differences between the two countries would be solved by a true understanding of the questions with the help of such men as Pandit Nehru. They were a small country and were a weaker people but they desired to establish honourable freedom and security to enable the people here to live happily and honourably. He expressed the

(Continued on page 8, column 4.)

ECHO OF BARODA RIOTING

Inquiry Committee's Papers Handed Over To High Court

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, July 19.

Inquiry Committee's papers about the rioting at the time of Sardar Patel's visit to Baroda in January last are handed over to the High Court Judge, Mr. Zala for giving his judgment as the other two judges, who were appointed for the inquiry, Mr. Kehimker and Sir G. Madgaonker have expressed their inability to come to Baroda.

It is understood that after judgment the Dewan Saheb will give his opinion and then the papers will be submitted to Shrimant Maharaja Saheb for final disposal.

As the proceedings of the Inquiry Committee were kept private the judgment won't be published but it is learnt that final orders will be published in the State Gazette.

FEDERATION PROSPECTS BRIGHTER

LONDON, July 19.

Welcoming the Hyderabad Reforms, "THE NEWS CHRONICLE" says they are not only important in themselves, but even more significant in their bearing on Federation.

The paper recalls the Congress demanded constitutional reforms before Federation and declares "the fact that the ruler of the largest Indian State has taken a step in this direction makes the prospects of Federation brighter.—Reuter.

(For Hyderabad Reform proposals see last page)

India And Burma Acts Amendments

LONDON, July 19.

In the Commons in the course of a statement of Parliamentary business, Mr. Chamberlain announced that among the Bills which will be postponed until autumn for consideration was the India and Burma Acts Amendments bill.—Reuter.

Madras, July 19.—Mr. G. D. Naidu has been co-opted a member of the Transport Services Sub-Committee of the National Planning Committee.—United Press.

BR. STAND IN DANZIG CRISIS

No Troops From London Or Paris To Be Sent: Free Hand To Nazis

LONDON, July 19.

In the House of Commons asked by Mr. Mander whether he would consider the advisability of sending detachments of British and French troops to Danzig "in order to make clear our determination to stand firm", Mr. Butler replied: "No."

He added that information in his possession did not confirm the report, when Mr Mander asked if Germans had concentrated artillery in Danzig capable of threatening Gdynia.—Reuter.

GOERING VISITS WESTERN DEFENCES

BERLIN: July 19.

Field-Marshal Goering is making a tour of inspection of Germany's Western Defences.

When visiting Wiesbaden Air Defences Zone, behind the Seigfried Line, he told the workers that they contributed decisively to a happy future for Germany and the whole world.

He is continuing his tour of Rhine ports by yacht.—Reuter.

MALTA AND FR. INTERESTS

MALTA, July 19.

A number of French Naval and Air officers arrived by air to discuss matters of mutual interest with Malta authorities.—Reuter.

Italian Assurance To Swiss

BERNE, July 19.

The Foreign Minister informed the Federal Council that Italians had given an assurance that the Swiss subjects forced to leave Southern Tyrol will be compensated fairly and not treated worse than German-speaking Tyrolians.—Reuter.

I. R. A. CONTROL BILL IN COMMONS

LONDON, July 19.

In the Commons Sir Samuel Hoare introduced the Bill giving further powers to deal with activities of the I.R.A. and the Bill was read a first time.

In a subsequent statement on Parliamentary business Mr. Chamberlain indicated that it was necessary to pass the Bill without delay.—Reuter.

IRONSIDE'S TALKS AT WARSAW

Hopes Of "Triangle Of Security"

WARSAW: July 19.

Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside had a two-hour talk with Gen. Smigly-Rydz, the Supreme Head of the Polish Forces and Col. Beck today.

The Conference took place at the Inspector-General's office of the Polish Army.

Sir Edmund Ironside later lunched with M. Moscicki, President of Poland.

TRIANGLE OF SECURITY

The newspaper "Kurjur Paranny" writes: "Sir Edmund Ironside's visit follows a review of British and French troops in Paris. These two events are so close together and are partial manifestation of the military entente and collaboration between our three nations. There can be no doubt that Gen. Ironside's mission will make a great contribution to the Triangle of Security."—Reuter.

MADURA TEMPLE ENTRY ECHO IN COURT

MADURA, July 19.

Mr. Natesa Iyer, filed an appeal this morning in the Madura District Court against the dismissal by the Sub-Judge, Madura to-day of the application for injunction against the Executive Officer of the Madura Devasthanam and nine others in connection with the entry of Harijans into the Meenakshi Temple. He also prayed for 'ad interim' injunction against the performance of pooja in the Sri Meenakshi Temple.

Mr. Vaidhyanatha Iyer took notice of the appeal. The Judge has posted the appeal for hearing tomorrow.—A.P.

Br. C.-in-C. For Mid East

LONDON, July 19.

Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell has been appointed General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, British land forces in Middle East.

His functions in peacetime will be to supervise the preparation of defence plans of these forces and in the event of war to co-ordinate their action.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 19.

Eleven thousand Freemasons from Home and Overseas thronged the Olympia this afternoon when the King as the Grand Patron of the Order installed the Duke of Kent as Grand Master, United Grand Lodge, England, in succession to the Duke of Connaught resigned.—Reuter.

PROGRESS OF MOSCOW TALKS

Chamberlain's Reply To Interpellations In Commons

LONDON, July 19.

"I hope so" said Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons when asked whether the Moscow talks will be concluded in time to make an announcement before the House went into recess.

"We certainly have not an agreement yet" the Prime Minister added, when asked by Mr. Dalton whether they were any nearer an agreement as a result of frequent new instructions and transmissions.

Mr. Chamberlain replied in the negative when Mr. Wedgwood Benn asked whether he had any information regarding the proposal for a loan to Russia from Germany of 25 millions sterling.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI FOR KASHMIR

ABBOTTABAD, July 19.

The "United Press" understands that Mahatma Gandhi and party will stay at Srinagar as State guests. It is learned that Gandhiji sent a telegram to Sir Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Prime Minister of Kashmir, yesterday accepting the State hospitality.

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi spent two hours this morning in the Women's College and Govind Girls' High School.—United Press.

FRONTIER MINISTERS SEE MAHATMA

ABBOTTABAD, July 19.

Qazi Ataullah Khan, Education Minister and Dewan Bhanjuram Gandhi, Finance Minister were closeted with Mr. Gandhi for about two hours this evening when, it is stated, administrative affairs were discussed.—A. P.

WORKING COMMITTEE TO MEET AT WARDHA

ALLAHABAD, July 19.

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, announces that the next meeting of the Congress Working Committee will be held at Wardha on August 9 and subsequent days.—United Press.

Nazimuddin's Mission To Governor

To Discuss Hunger-Strike Situation

DR. ROY URGES UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE

Mahatma's Moving Appeal To Politicals

CALCUTTA: July 19.

A STATE OF IMPASSE APPEARS TO BE PREVAILING IN THE MATTER OF HUNGER-STRIKE OF THE POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THE ALIPORE AND DUM DUM JAILS.

The "United Press" understands that Dr. B. C. Roy, Member of the Congress Working Committee, who again met the prisoners this morning, had discussion with Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister of the Bengal Government and insisted on the immediate and unconditional release of the prisoners.

Sir Nazimuddin is leaving for Dacca to-night, apparently to discuss matters with the Governor who is at present at Dacca.

It is gathered that Sir Nazimuddin will be in telephonic communication with Calcutta and return, if necessary, day after tomorrow.

Dr. Roy is leaving this afternoon for Shillong, returning to Calcutta after a couple of days.—United Press.

MAHATMA'S MOVING APPEAL

Advises Politicals To Give Up Hunger-strike

ABBOTTABAD, July 19.

Mahatma Gandhi issued the following statement to-day:

"I observe from the Press that the hunger-striking prisoners have sent me a letter and also made public opinion solidly behind them. I would beseech them to be satisfied with this backing and to give up the hunger-strike.

"They are brave. I suggest to them that their hunger-strike is misplaced and is no part of their bravery. Let them bravely suffer, till public opinion makes the Government release them. They may rely upon my doing all I can to secure their release in an honourable manner."—United Press.

"ZERO HOUR HAS STRUCK"

Appeal To Communist Leaders

BOMBAY, July 19.

The hunger-striking political prisoners of Bengal have sent the following communication to Messrs. P. C. Joshi, Muzaffar Ahmed, R. D. Bharadwaj, Somnath Lahiri, Bankim Mukerji, S. A. Dange, A. K. Ghosh, G. Adhikari and other Communist leaders of India.

"The zero hour has struck at last. On the eve of this decisive struggle, we appeal to you—our nearest and dearest ones—to do all in your power to make our struggle the starting point of a colossal movement against Imperialism and its agents. Let the impulse of our determined struggle put an end to the deadening atmosphere of inaction and capitulation that prevails in the country to-day.

"We start this journey towards an unknown future with the bold confidence that you will leave no stone unturned to make our struggle the prelude to a mighty upsurge of the Indian people."—United Press.

DR. ROY FOR SHILLONG

CALCUTTA, July 19.

Dr. B. C. Roy left for Shillong this afternoon. It is understood that the object of Dr. Roy's visit to Shillong is threefold, namely, to carry on negotiations for a satisfactory solution of the Digboi strike situation, to meet the members of the Assam Council who expressed a desire to form a strong party to co-operate with the Congress Party in the Assam Assembly, and to effect a satisfactory solution of the domicile problem of the Bengalees in Assam, in accordance with the finding of the Congress Working Committee, in this connection.

"I have been insisting on the Government for the immediate and unconditional release of the prisoners, but they are still adamant", said Dr. Roy in the course of an interview to the "United Press" about the latest position with regard to his talks with the authorities in connection with the political prisoners' hunger-strike.—United Press.

KHSETRY TO SEE MAHATMA

RANCHI, July 19.

Mr. Ramkishen Khsetry, Secretary of the All-India Political Prisoners Release Committee who had been to Calcutta in connection with the hunger-strike of the political prisoners at the Alipore and Dum Dum Central Jails, arrived here to-day and is staying with Babu Rajendra Prasad at Birla House. Mr. Khsetry will have conversations with the Congress President and later see Gandhiji in the same connection.—United Press

Hunger-strikers' Health Causes Anxiety

CALCUTTA, July 19.

To-day is the thirteenth day of the hunger-strike of the political prisoners. The Political Prisoners Release Sub-Committee informs the "United Press" that the condition of Mr. Anant Singh and Ambika Chakravarty, both Chittagong Armoury Raid Case prisoners is causing anxiety while that of Mr. Harabandhu Amajdar of Delhi Case has become precarious. All fifty political prisoners on hunger-strike in Alipore Jail and four in Dum Dum Jail are now in hospital.—United Press.

DHAMI STATE FIRING INQUIRY

Himalaya Prajamandal Sets Up Committee

SIMLA, July 19.

A non-official committee to enquire into the Dhami State firing has been constituted by the Himalaya Praja Mandal with the following personnel:—

Lala Dunichand of Ambala M.L.A., Mian Iftikaruddin, the Secretary of the Congress Party in the Punjab Assembly and Mr. Sridev Summan, be the organiser of the Himalaya Praja Mandal. Lala Shamlal, the President of the City Congress Committee and Dr. Varma, Municipal Commissioner of Simla.

The Committee has already started taking evidence and the absentee members have been telegraphically requested to reach Simla immediately.—United Press.

Lucknow, July 19.—The United Provinces Agriculturists and Workers Debt Redemption Bill was passed by the U. P. Legislative Assembly to-day.—United Press.

A. I. C. C. TO MEET IN AUGUST

Indian Steel Conference

Govt. Move To Get Together Representatives Of Various Companies

SIMLA, July 19.

The Government of India have decided to convene a conference of various steel interests in India in order to arrive at an agreement between the large steel producers and smaller rolling and re-rolling mills with regard to the regulation of production, division of markets and other cognate subjects. Representatives of the Tata Iron and Steel Company have expressed their willingness to attend the conference, which is due to meet at Simla on August 16.

The Government of India have circularised other interests asking them if they are sending representatives to the conference.—A. P.

VENUE NOT YET DECIDED

Disciplinary Action Against Offending Congressmen

RANCHI, July 19.

THE "UNITED PRESS" UNDERSTANDS THAT A MEETING OF THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE WILL BE CONVENED ON AUGUST 9 WHEN GANDHIJI IS EXPECTED TO ATTEND IT.

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION TO BE DISCUSSED AT THIS MEETING, IT IS UNDERSTOOD, WILL RELATE TO DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST THOSE WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE ANTI-A.I.C.C. PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS ON JULY 9.

It is further understood that the meeting will also consider the question of taking action against the Congress Committees that violated the instructions of the Congress President in this connection.

The venue of the meeting has not yet been decided. But the meeting is likely to be held at Wardha.—United Press.

DEPRESSION IN TEXTILES

Mills In South India To Curtail Production By 50 Per Cent.

COIMBATORE, July 19.

The South India Mill Owners Association have decided to recommend curtailment of production by 50 per cent. So far 15 mills have put up notices of stoppage of night work from August 1.

The resolution of the Association regarding this decision states that the Association, after deep consideration, have recommended to the member mills that the only solution to combat the effects of the present trade depression and fall in prices of yarn would be to curtail production to the extent of 50 per cent. of the present outturn of the mills by reducing their working hours.

No workers, however, would be retrenched as a result of this resolution, and the shifts would be suitably arranged. Other member mills in the district have been asked to co-operate.—United Press.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted actor able to give instruction in acting and make-up, etc. Salary up to Rs. 40. Prabhat Movietone College, Bombay 11. (12050)

Wanted qualified Agriculturist, experienced in Sugar cane cultivation on modern lines both by mechanical and animal power, capable of holding responsibility of managing farms of about a thousand acres in Bengal. Apply with terms and testimonials to Gopalpur Agricultural Farm Ltd., Gopalpur, Distt Rajshahi, E.B. Rly. (648)

Wanted in Delhi a Blockmaker, fully qualified and experienced in Etching and Cemra work. Apply with copies of testimonials stating lowest salary acceptable to M. A. A., C/o Doctor Said Ahmad, Gate No. 2, Beadonpura, Karaul Bagh, Delhi. (12047)

Wanted a Boiler Shop Foreman with at least ten years' practical experience as a Boiler-maker and Mistry in any Structural Engineering Works or Dock Yard, must be able to work from Drawings and control labour. Starting salary Rs. 95 p.m. in the grade of Rs. 95—5—125. The man selected will be on six months' probation subject to confirmation. Apply to Box No. 643, "Bombay Chronicle" on or before Thursday the 10th day of August 1939, with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned). (643)

Applications are invited for the post of a Gujarathi Teacher for the Mhow K. B. E. P. Memorial High School. The post carries a consolidated pay of Rs. 60 per month, on one year's probation with Provident Fund benefits. Only graduates with Gujarathi as second language with training or experience in teaching, need apply. Applications received after the 29th July, 1939, will not be considered. Apply to the Cantonment Executive Officer, Mhow. (631)

62. TO BE LET

To Let bright, airy and comfortable flats with modern conveniences on the 1st and 2nd floors of Pratt Buildings situate at Corner of Hughes and Harvey Road as also 2 shops on the ground floor suitable for showrooms, Stores. For rent and other particulars, please apply to the Official Liquidator, T. R. Pratt (Bombay) Ltd. (in liqn.) Maneckjee Wadia Building. 125 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. (567)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are requested to attend at the High Court on THURSDAY, the 20th July, 1939, at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.).

PHIROZE C. BHARUCHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 19th July, 1939.
(643)

ANOTHER

G. I. P. FACILITY

You can now break journey at ANY INTERMEDIATE STATION on

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These tickets are available for **18 DAYS** from the date of issue

G. I. P. RLY.

638

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Policy No. 526898 on the life of Mr. Sayana Nagoji Rudrap is LOST and that the surrender value in entire cancellation of the Policy will be paid to the assured unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date. All claims after the expiration of the said period of one month will be considered waived and of no effect.

Bombay, 20th July, 1939.
(Sd.) H. E. JONES.
Manager.
(12051)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Indian Optical Institute Arranges for London Diploma by local examination. Institute Diploma L. O. I. British qualified staff. Session July. Send 1 anna stamp for prospectus. Principal, 22, Chowringhee, Calcutta. (11953)

270. PALMISTS

Professor Gupta Municipal Commissioner available whole day at Lakshmi Building, Kalbadevi. Fee minimum one Rupee. (12045)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Underwear reduced An-on Vests Rs. 2/4; Trunk Drawers Rs. 2/4; Jockey Shorts Rs. 1/1; Vests Rs. 5/8; Woollen Vest Rs. 5/8; Merino Woollen Drawers Rs. 3/8; Asquiths opposite Clock Tower, Bombay. (622)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MERWANJI NOWROJI MEHTA, FRAMROZE NOWROJI MEHTA, NARGESH HORMUSJI AMROLIA and NUSSERWANJI HORMUSJI SETHNA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants, being the Trustees under an Indenture of Settlement, dated the 20th day of September, 1924 and made between Cooverji Merwanji Mehta of the one part and Cooverji Merwanji Mehta and others of the other part have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground tenure now redeemed together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bora Bazaar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 132 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 395, New No. 5407, Old Survey Nos. 925 to 927, New Survey No. 9193, Cadastral Survey No. 319 of Fort Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2231 and Street No. 203 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the EAST by the property formerly of Sorabji Ratanji but now of Jamal Ebrahimji, Jijibai, widow of Haji Latif Haji Hassum and Zulekhabai, widow of Ebrahim Haji Latif, on or towards the WEST by the Bora Bazar Street, on or towards the NORTH by the property of Musaji Mahomedally and on or towards the SOUTH by the property formerly of Dr. Dossabhoy Cawasji Patel and now of Ganny J Hamid.

Dated this 4th day of July, 1939.
PATHARE & LILADHAR.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
646.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DAMJI ARJAN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 2-4, Oak Lane, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Akalkot Lane, Kandewadi, outside the Fort and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 760, Street No. 23, New No. 2 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7730 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 172 of Girgaum Division and containing by admeasurement 133 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by a passage used in common and beyond that by the property of Dharamdas Dullabhdas, on the West by a passage in common and beyond that by the property of Dharamdas Dullabhdas, on the North by a common passage and on the South partly by a gulley and beyond that by the property of Dwarkanath Vithoba and partly by a gulley and beyond that by the property of Dharamdas Dullabhdas.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1939.
MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(647)

Auction Sales

THE SALE of INDIAN WORKS OF ART will be resumed TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at 3 p.m. each day at the room of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
123, Medows Street, Bombay.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of the candidates, who have been allowed to appear for the Competitive Examination for recruitment to the Municipal Clerical and Subordinate Services that the Competitive Examination will be held on MONDAY, the 7th to THURSDAY, the 10th August, 1939, in the St. Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road, Fort. There will be one paper on each day, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. (B.T.). Candidates should be present at the place of the examination 10 minutes before the commencement of the examination and take their seats according to their numbers.

M. D. BHAT,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay
19th July, 1939.

PLAZA
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
AJANTA'S SCREEN-EPIC:
"THE MILL"
Also TANJORE Film-Dance by
RAGINI DEVI
TO-DAY AT 1-45 P.M.
ZENANA SHOW
When MISS BIBBO will ADDRESS the AUDIENCE

Poona Takes Bombay's Lead!

It's only natural. "DURGA" is such a good film; and DEVIKA RANI is such a lovely Star!

NO WONDER, THEN, THAT GREAT CROWDS THRONG TO SEE

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BOMBAY TALKIES'
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RAMA SHUKUL and an ALL-STAR CAST
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THE SENSATIONAL FILM THAT THE WORLD HAS AWAITED WITH BREATHLESS IMPATIENCE
CONFESSIONS OF A NAZI SPY
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Book now for the best seats. Unclaimed reserved seats will be sold half an hour before the commencement of each show.

PATHE
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
THE ONLY WAY
Sagar's No-Star Picture
SUN. 23RD JULY MORN. SHOW AT 10 a.m.
PERFECT SPECIMEN

FOURTH
Full House
Drawing Week!
Shree RANJIT'S Colossal Marathi Musical
SANT TULSIDAS
Starring: PAGNIS, Vasanti; Leela Chitnis, & K. Datey
Directed by JAYANT DESAI
Daily 4, 7 & 10.
Sat, Sun. & Holidays at 1 P.M.
ROYAL
OPERA HOUSE

APPEALING STORY
THAT IS THE GENERAL Opinion of the public on
MY EYES
Supreme's First Hit
Produced at
RANJIT STUDIOS
with the RANJIT PLAYERS—KHURSHID, MAZHAR, SITARA, ISWARLAL and others.
NOW AT
WEST-END
Daily 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.

A GOOD EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT
SAGAR'S PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIAL
Sadhana
with
SHOBHANA SAMARTH, BIBBO, PREM ADIB, HARISH
Now at
IMPERIAL
Daily 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.

WADIA'S
THUNDERING THRILLER
Punjab Mail
—Director HOMI WADIA—
Featuring:
Fearless NADIA
JOHN CAVAS,
PUNJAB KA BETA,
ROLLS ROYCE KI BETI, ETC.
LAMINGTON
SECOND WEEK
TO-DAY: 4-15, 7-30 & 10-15 P.M.

PREPARATION FOR WAR RESISTANCE

Move In B.P.C.C. To Commence Organisational Work On Province-Wide Scale

BOMBAY: Wednesday.

The urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, which will be held to-morrow (Friday) promises to be exciting in view of many continuous resolutions which will come up for discussion.

More than one resolution on the subject of the two important resolutions passed at the recent meeting of the A.I.C.C. regarding Satyagraha and the Congress Ministries will be moved.

A. I. C. C. RESOLUTION

Mr. N. N. Popat, in a resolution on the subject states that the two resolutions of the A.I.C.C. militate against the national struggle for the achievement of complete national independence.

The A.I.C.C. resolution regarding Satyagraha according to the mover of the resolution puts obstacles in the way of Congressmen participating in mass struggles. The resolution regarding Congress Ministries, he asserts, deprives the Provincial Congress Committees of their right to exercise general supervision and control over Congress Ministries. Consequently it isolates Congress Ministries from the Congress Organisation and denies to Congressmen their right to influence Congress Ministerial policy.

The mover of these resolutions asserts that the two resolutions of the A.I.C.C. subordinate extra-parliamentary activities to the exigencies of a purely constitutional policy. He, therefore, wants the B.P.C.C. to recommend to the Working Committee to hold these resolutions in abeyance.

Mr. C. K. Narayanaswami puts the same idea in another resolution. He draws the attention to the statement of the General Secretary of the Congress in which he had referred to opposition on the part of Congress Committees. Mr Swami's resolution states that the B.P.C.C. is of the opinion that the enforcement of the A.I.C.C. resolutions in the face of a large volume of opinion against it would harm the strength and solidarity of the Congress and appeals to the Working Committee to keep them in abeyance.

TEXTILE WORKERS' WAGES

Mr. G. A. Adhikari and Mr. S. S. Batliwala have a number of resolutions regarding the attempt of the mill-owners to reduce wages and thereby nullify the 12½ per cent increase recently given to the mill-workers.

The movers of the resolution want the mill-owners to put their case before the Working Committee and the Bombay Congress Ministry and to desist, in the meanwhile, from taking away the relief granted to the textile workers.

A resolution protesting against the certification of the Indo-British Trade Pact by the Viceroy states that this attempt must be resisted by organising a stringent boycott of British as well as foreign piece-goods.

WAR RESISTANCE

Mr. Asoka Mehta, in a resolution states that in view of the growing international tension and the increasing possibility of a war in which the British Empire may be involved, it is necessary for the B.P.C.C. to prepare, in pursuance of the Congress policy, to prevent India's participation in such a war and he wants Bombay City to start preparatory work for war resistance. The resolution recommends a committee to prepare a plan of work for that purpose.

Mr. C. K. Narayanaswami in another resolution goes a step further and requests the Working Committee to organise a War Resistance Sub-Committee of the Congress, which, may in collaboration with Provincial Congress Committees, plan a campaign throughout the country, with a view to co-ordinate and guide opposition to all forms of war preparations. Among other things, Mr. Swami suggests the issue of a war resistance bulletin or journal, the stopping of supplies of war materials, etc. In the meanwhile, he wants the B.P.C.C. to appoint a Sub-Committee to organise and carry on war resistance work. The B.P.C.C. should, therefore, resolve to call a joint conference of the representatives of the Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnatak and Bombay Provincial Congress Committees to decide on an uniform policy for the whole Presidency.

Harassment Of Public At Bombay Central

RAILWAY POLICE TO KEEP SHARP LOOK-OUT FOR OFFENDING TAXI-DRIVERS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The following among other subjects were discussed at the 124th meeting of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Local Advisory Committee held here on June 29, 1939:—

Consequent on frequent complaints regarding inconvenience suffered by upcountry passengers arriving at Bombay Central owing to taxi-drivers in the station compound refusing to take them for short distances or evading them if they did not agree to the exorbitant charges asked for, on the excuse that the taxi had already been engaged the Committee was informed that the Superintendent of Railway Police had issued orders to his staff at Bombay Central to keep a sharp look-out for taxi-drivers refusing to ply for hire on the plea of being engaged and to prosecute them. A separate stand as for hired taxis has also been installed.

Opening of a halt near Tham village at mile 5 ft. 2120 between Kantharia and Tralsamadh on the Broach-Jambusar Railway. The Committee was informed that, in response to the representations from the inhabitants of the villages concerned it was proposed to open a halt near Tham as an experimental measure for a period of 6 months.

ISSUE OF ZONE TICKETS

In connection with the proposed issue of zone tickets in July, it was pointed out that this caused abnormal overcrowding in trains, and consequent inconvenience to passengers travelling on ordinary tickets and a request was made to run a special train for zone ticket holders.

It was explained that to run a special train as suggested would defeat the purpose of zone tickets, which was to encourage travel and fill existing trains during periods when passenger traffic was generally slack. A special watch is being kept to see what can be done to relieve overcrowding.

It was pointed out that the Railway would be prepared to run a duplicate train should the number of zone ticket-holders be sufficient to justify doing so.

"PROHIBITION" PLAY STAGED

Dr. Gilder's Tribute To Goans

The Union Jack Dramatic Company staged "Prohibition" last Monday at the Princess Theatre under the patronage and distinguished presence of the Hon'ble Minister for Health and Excise Dr. M. D. Gilder.

A crowded house witnessed the play which was interspersed with many and interesting side incidents, comic songs and duets.

The Minister was received by Dr. Jerome Fernandes, Mr. A. P. J. Fernandes Vice-Consul for Portugal, and by Mr. A. Correia Fernandes.

The Managing Director of the play, Mr. A. J. Rocha, in thanking the audience for its splendid and enthusiastic response, invited Dr. Fernandes to propose a formal vote of thanks to the President of the function, the Hon'ble Dr. Gilder.

Dr. Fernandes in a few well-chosen words expressed the gratitude of the audience and of the Union Jack Dramatic Company to the President and assured him of the loyalty of the Goan community regarding the enforcement of prohibition. He also expressed his admiration for the fortitude and courage with which the Bombay Government and Dr. Gilder were pushing forward their ideal of prohibition.

GILDER'S SPEECH

The Hon'ble Minister in replying to the vote of thanks stated that the invitation of the Union Jack Dramatic Club had given him much satisfaction and that it was with genuine pleasure that he associated himself with a performance inspired by such a noble ideal as that of bringing out vividly and efficiently the evils of drink. The City of Bombay at one time belonged to a Portuguese Garcia de Orta. After that, large portions of the City had belonged to several Portuguese. Thus the association of Bombay with the Goan community is long and intimate, said the Minister, and he always had a deep sympathy for the Goan community of Bombay. Our city makes no distinction between class and class and race and race, and the Minister felt sure that with the coming of prohibition Bombay would be a happier and a richer place to live in. He again thanked the promoters of the performance and congratulated the actors for their excellent rendering of the different items of the programme.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Cricket

L. B. W. Rule Amendment

Australian Association's Plea To Include Ball Turning From Leg

PERTH, (By Mail).

The South Australian Cricket Association is asking other States to give a trial to the l.b.w. rule amended so as to enable a bowler to dismiss a batsman with a ball turning from the leg. Already it is provided that a ball pitched on the off-side, which, in the opinion of the umpire, would hit the stumps but is prevented from doing so by the part of the batsman's person between wicket and wicket (providing the ball does not first touch bat or hand) should cause a dismissal.

GIVE BOWLERS A CHANCE!

"I am a great believer in the axiom that the bat was made as the only weapon of defence," said Mr. S. H. D. Rowe, President of the West Australian Cricket Association. "Covering up by batsmen with big pads, in my opinion, should be discouraged. I have always thought that the bowler should have a fair opportunity to dismiss the batsman and the sight of a batsman, heavily padded, covering up the stumps with bat upraised has always disgusted me. I think that the leg-break bowler should have the same opportunities as the off-break bowler. The only difficulty I can see is that such a rule would leave a lot to the umpire's discretion. But after all, what is wanted in cricket to-day is plenty of incident. The spectators do not like to see two men batting all day and using their pads for defensive purposes; they like to see the bat hit the ball or wickets falling. Such a rule would be advantageous from a sporting point of view."

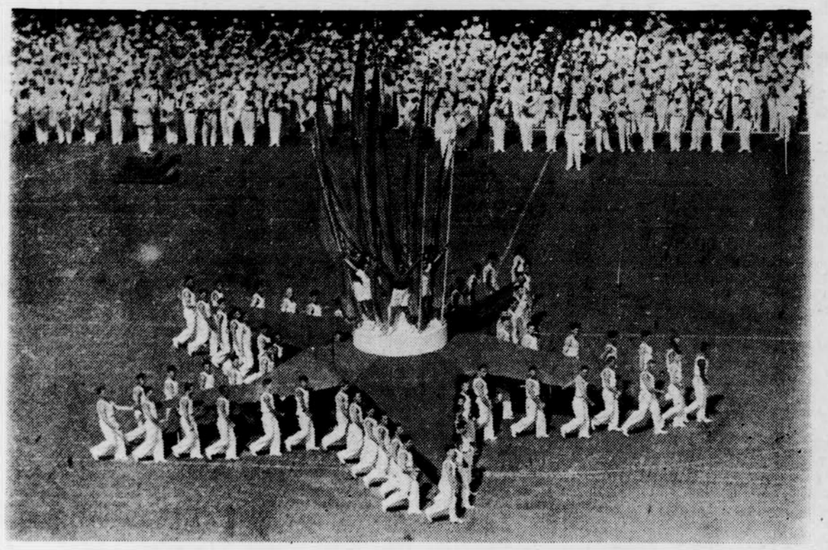
Mr. A. H. Christian, State coach last season, said that the idea seemed good to him. "I have always maintained that in the old days the man able to turn the ball was penalised—the batsman simply walked in front of the stumps. Now he has to be careful when dealing with the ball coming in from the off and there should be no distinction between the off-break and the leg-break or the in-swinger and outswinger. I think that the suggested rule should be given a trial. Certainly it will increase the responsibilities of umpires, but I expect that they will become accustomed to it as they have to the off-side rule."

NOTE OF DISAPPROVAL

One of the State selectors (Mr. F. H. Taaffe) expressed disapproval of the suggestion. He considered that such a rule would have two adverse effects. Firstly, it would lead to a substantial increase in the negative type of bowler, pegging the batsman down with a packed leg field and slowing up the game, in contrast to the free batsmanship to which the exploitation of the l.b.w. rule from the off-side lent itself. Secondly, it would make the umpire's already difficult lot considerably more difficult. In recent years three very important alterations had been made to the laws of cricket for the benefit of the bowler—a reduction of the size of the ball, an increase in the size of the stumps and the off-side l.b.w. rule. All of these had tended to even the scales as between bat and ball. "I do not think that further monkeying with rules is justified." Mr. Taaffe added. "The absence of regularly high scoring in Australia in recent years is proof that the alterations already made to the laws have been sufficient."

Constantine the famous West Indies all-rounder, who along with 'Plum' Warner is to broadcast from Daventry on 28th July.

SOVIET ATHLETES FROM THE "RED STAR"



SPORTS DISPLAY IN THE RED SQUARE (MOSCOW) THESE DISPLAYS ARE HELD TWICE EVERY YEAR IN EVERY U. S. S. R. TOWN.

Local Soccer

HIGHLANDERS WIN AFTER KEEN TUSSLE

INDIAN XI DRAW WITH SOUTH LANCS IN EXHIBITION GAME

Two matches were played on the Cooperage ground last evening. The first was an exhibition match between a strong (local) representative Indian side and the South Lancs, resulting in a draw, the teams scoring three goals each (3—3).

Result:—

INDIANS SELECTED XI 3 goals.
SOUTH LANCS ..... 3 goals.

The teams were:—

INDIANS SELECTED XI:—Fernandes (B.E.S.T. and Young Goans); Suvarna (South Kanara) and Mendon (South Kanara); Sha (Y.M.C.A.), Salian (South Kanara) and Alvares (Young Goans); Shiva ("Times of India" Sports Club), Martin (Caltex and Young Goans), De Souza (Young Goans), Butchi (Young Goans and Y.M.C.A.) and Swami ("Times of India" Sports Club).

SOUTH LANCS:—Gray; Hennin and J. A. Gray; Henderson, Yates and Grace; Paget, Robson, Preece, Colbert and Ward.

REFEREE:—L. Hibbert.

MEAKIN CUP

Later in the evening further progress was made in the Meakin Cup Tournament with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders eliminating the King's Own Royal Regiment by the narrowest of margins—after an exciting and keenly contested game. The Queen's scored the only goal of the match in the earlier half.

Result:—

Q O. Cameron Highlanders 1 goal.
K. O. Royal Regiment ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

Q. O. C. H.:— White; Russell and Orr; Cameron, Middlemass and Douglas; Watt, Ford, Frizzle, Grey and Murray.

K. O. R. R.:—Roberts; Jenkins and Ashton; Lyons, Rogers and Chandley; McLoughlin, Morris, Abbott, Woods and Rooney.

REFEREE:—L.-Copl. Stocks.

FRESH DEPRESSION NEAR HEAD OF BAY?

Monsoon Strong In Several Places

POONA, July 19.

Yesterday's trough of low pressure extends from Bihar to the North-West angle of the Bay and conditions are apparently favourable for the formation of a fresh depression at or near the head of the Bay. The monsoon has been strong in the West United Provinces and active in East Rajputana, Central India and North Madras Coast.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, Konkan, and Mysore, and local in Orissa, West Central Provinces and Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bombay Deccan, South-east Madras, West Rajputana, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Bareilly three inches, Mahabaleshwar two, Dehra Dun, Nowgong one and a half; Silchar, Guna, Kotah, Cochin, Vizagapatam one; Agra, Muree, Sriganganagar, three quarters; Roorkee, Jaipur, Nellore, Mercara a half, Dera Ismail Khan, Brijnagar, Fort Abbas a quarter.

All-India Weather Report

POONA, July 19.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figure recored at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. today:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st June	Rainfall Differ-ence to Normal
Agra	83	75	0.8	12.5	+4.3
Amraoti	89	75	—	7.7	—4.5
Akola	87	76	T	10.8	—0.6
Ahmedabad	96	78	—	6.0	—5.1
Ajmer	95	77	T	2.4	—4.3
Ahmednagar	82	70	—	6.7	—0.5
Ambala	99	78	—	7.7	—0.6
Allhabad	95	81	—	16.9	0.4
Benares	96	82	—	11.2	—0.1
Bareilly	91	77	2.5	14.0	+0.7
BOMBAY	87	79	—	36.0	+0.3
Bangalore	80	67	—	5.7	+0.2
Bhopal	82	74	1	30.5	—
Baroda	92	77	—	9.2	—
Belgaum	75	67	0.2	34.0	+16.3
Bahawalpore	106	86	—	1.3	—0.4
Bijapur	83	69	—	7.0	+2.3
Bellary	88	74	0.2	2.1	—0.8
Bhavnagar	96	77	—	8.5	+0.7
Chittagong	87	79	0.1	32.6	—1.0
Calcutta	90	80	—	19.7	—
Cuttack	85	77	0.1	13.4	—3.9
Cawnpore	94	81	T	10.3	+1.1
Calicut	86	75	0.2	60.2	+7.5
Colombo	84	76	T	12.9	+1.4
Cheerapunj.	71	66	0.6	232.8	+38.1
Cocanada	85	76	0.2	6.1	—2.5
Cochin	84	74	1.2	59.1	+16.2
Dehra Dun	90	71	1.3	25.0	+1.0
Delhi	93	81	—	5.9	—2.4
Dehra I. Khan	107	79	0.2	0.3	—1.6
Darjeeling	—	—	—	—	—
Desa	96	79	—	1.9	—5.5
Dalhousie	—	—	—	17.8	—1.4
Fort Sandeman	99	76	—	2.9	+1.0
Gorakhpur	94	83	0.1	15.4	+0.4
Hyderabad (Dn.)	89	73	T	6.8	—1.6
Hyderabad (Sd.)	96	79	—	—	—2.2
Indore	83	73	T	12.9	+1.0
Jhansi	86	76	0.2	13.9	+2.5
Jubbulpore	85	75	0.2	22.9	+5.2
Jacobabad	107	83	—	—	—0.7
Jaipur	89	75	0.5	4.8	—2.6
Karwar	—	—	—	—	—
Karachi	84	77	—	—	—2.5
Kodaikanal	66	53	—	4.1	—3.1
Khandwa	87	75	—	10.2	—0.3
Lucknow	97	80	—	8.0	—3.2
Ludhiana	102	—	—	4.9	—2.8
Lahore	102	86	—	4.7	—0.3
Lyallpur	103	84	—	3.5	+0.5
Multan	106	88	—	2.6	+1.0
Mysore	83	66	0.3	2.6	—2.1
Madras	97	79	—	2.2	—1.9
Marmagoa	83	76	0.1	49.2	—
Malegaon	84	72	—	9.6	+2.3
Mahableshwar	65	62	0.2	112.3	+10.9
Mussoorie	71	62	0.1	21.4	+2.5
Murree	71	62	0.9	10.2	—0.5
Mount Abu	77	63	—	3.8	—13.5
Masulipatam	95	75	—	7.2	—1.4
Mandalay	91	79	—	3.6	—4.3
Mangalore	85	73	0.3	66.6	+5.1
Meerut	—	—	—	8.6	—0.6
Mercara	71	63	0.6	44.8	—6.6
Nagpur	88	76	—	18.4	+0.7
Ootacamund	62	51	T	12.6	+0.8
Patna	93	83	—	13.4	—2.0
Peshawar	96	84	—	0.6	—0.5
Poona	82	71	0.1	9.5	+0.5
Pachmarhi	—	—	—	—	—
Port Blair	85	79	—	32.9	+1.6
Quetta	93	59	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	—	—	—	—	—
Rawalpindi	98	82	—	5.8	—0.6
Rangoon	87	77	0.4	32.3	+1.6
Ratnagiri	83	76	0.2	72.6	+22.2
Rajkot	93	76	—	2.7	—8.4
Sialkot	98	84	—	7.0	—0.5
Srinagar	90	67	—	1.2	—1.8
Sholapur	87	72	—	6.9	—0.5
Shillong	75	66	0.3	33.2	+6.7
Simla	71	62	—	14.5	—2.5
Surat	88	79	—	11.9	—6.9
Salem	95	74	0.3	6.5	+1.2
Trichinopoly	98	79	—	3.8	+1.5
Trivandrum	83	75	0.3	18.1	—0.1
Vizagapatam	80	76	1.1	6.0	—1.5

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

PLEASANT WEATHER IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Generally pleasant weather has prevailed in the city for the last 24 hours.

Owing to the break in the monsoon, even the sea had lost its boisterousness and the fine jetting spray of spouting water as it dashed against the Embankment walls was absent.

The following is the rain chart for 24 hours ending with eight this morning.

Colaba 0.04. Total, 30.97
St. George 0.02. Total 35.15
J. J. Hospital 0.08. Total 35.47
Matunga 0.05. Total 29.52

The maximum temperature was minimum temperature 79.1 deg. 86.5 deg. 1 deg. above normal and being 3 deg. above normal.

The rainfall total is now reduced to 0.32 above normal.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. of 19-7-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. +.016 degrees.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.5 degrees 1.4 above normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 79.1 degrees 2.8 above normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W-S-W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 146 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3.

Rainfall in 24 hours, nil.

Total rainfall during the month 31.30 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 35.98 inches.

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1670 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 16 hrs. 59 mts. (I.S.T.) on Tuesday the 18th July 1939.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED, 19-7-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.7 F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.95 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.75 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

"WEST INDIES" IN ENGLAND—1939

'Plum' Warner, Constantine And Grant To Broadcast On 28th July

Three well-known personalities of the West Indies cricket team now playing in England and Sir Pelham Warner, the Trinidad-born veteran of English cricket, will broadcast from Daventry at 11-30 p.m. G.M.T. on July 28. Jack Kidney, the team's Manager, R. S. Grant, its Captain, and L. N. Constantine are the West Indians whom listeners will hear, and, introduced by Sir Pelham, each will contribute to the programme—to be broadcast under the title of 'The "West Indies" in England, 1939'—his impressions of West Indian cricket in general and of this season's tour in particular.

Perhaps the most famous amateur of his time—he retired in 1920—Sir Pelham, known to cricket-lovers everywhere as 'Plum,' was born in Trinidad in 1873, where, he says, he first made acquaintance with the sport by 'playing in my night-shirt in a marble gallery at half-past six in the morning!'

In a recent broadcast on the 1939 tour—the sixth that the West Indies has made—Sir Pelham recalled that it was his brother Aucher who, in 1900, first brought a West Indian team to England. During that tour Sir Pelham played for the visitors against Leicestershire.

Athletics

HARBIG CREATE WORLD RECORD

Wooderson's Timing Bettered In 800 Metres

LONDON

According to a message from Rome—in an Italo-German Athletic contest R. Harbig (Germany covered 800 metres in 1 mt. 46.6 secs. and created a world record, beating Wooderson's 1mt. 48.4 secs.

Cricket

PATAUDI IN GREAT FORM

Scores Brilliant 157 And Takes 6 Wickets Against Lahore Islamia College

SRINAGAR

Playing in Srinagar recently, for the Amar Singh Club against the Islamia College (Lahore) touring side—the Nawab of Pataudi displayed magnificent form with the bat scoring a brilliant 157 out of a total of 221. In addition the Nawab bagged 6 Islamia College wickets as well including those of Bashir, Aftab and Nazir Mohammed. The Nawab's side however lost the match by 223 runs. The scores were:

ISLAMIA COLLEGE

270 (Hamid 80, H. Abbas 73) and 247 for 9 dec. (G. Mohammed 63, Y. Sethi 60.)

AMAR SINGH CLUB

221, (Nawab of Pataudi 157) and 73 (Pataudi run out 14.)

M. C. C. ACCEPT AUSTRALIAN BOARD REQUEST

Balls Manufactured In Commonwealth Experimented Upon At Lord's

When the M.C.C.—under G. O. Allen—toured Australia last time—balls manufactured both in Australia and the 'home' country failed to give satisfaction sometimes. The Australian Board of Control had requested the M.C.C. to give trial to several makes of balls manufactured in Australia—submitted by the Australian Authorities—to find out, if any of these would prove to be suitable for us in future Commonwealth Tours. The M.C.C. have agreed to the request. And in the recent Gentlemen. V. Players match at Lord's—these balls were used as part of the 'experiment'. Of course it has not been suggested that as far as first-class cricket matches in England are concerned any balls other than those manufactured in England should be tried.

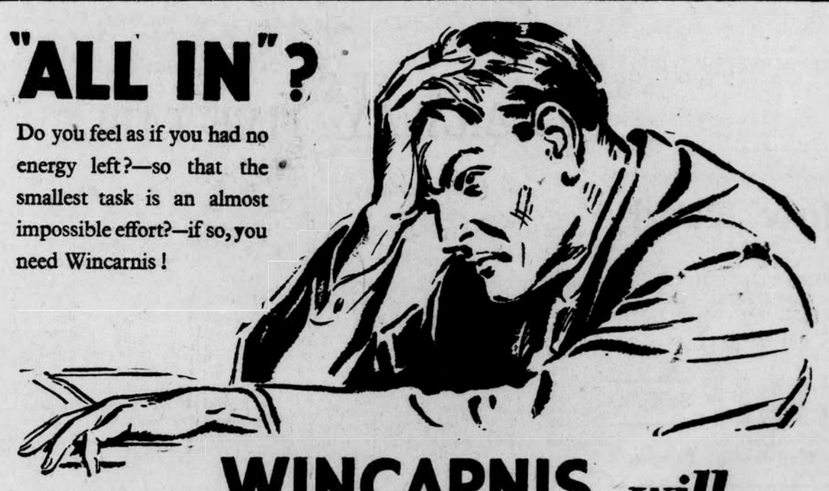
Protect your Gums!

Dental authorities say that the safest and simplest way to prevent Pyorrhoea is to gargle with Milton twice daily. Milton's powerful antiseptic action kills all germs, preventing sepsis of the mouth and keeping the gums firm and healthy. It makes the breath sweet, too. Use Milton regularly—a clean mouth is a safe mouth.

To get full value from your Milton, read the booklet wrapped round every bottle. It describes many other ways in which Milton will protect your health.

"ALL IN"?

Do you feel as if you had no energy left?—so that the smallest task is an almost impossible effort?—if so, you need Wincarnis!



WINCARNIS will put you right-instantly!

QUETTA
" I came out of hospital, where I had been for three weeks with a bad attack of Malaria, and was very weak and troubled with my nerves. I was unable to touch food.
" I decided to try WINCARNIS and felt much better before finishing one bottle. I took three bottles, and am pleased to say that my weakness and nerve trouble have gone, and I can enjoy my food once again.
" You may use this letter in whatever way you wish."
J.H.
Wincarnis

Wincarnis will quickly banish this terrible feeling of lassitude and inertia. A glass or two every day will speedily restore health and fitness! Give you a glorious sense of well-being! Make you alert and vigorous! Ensure that poise of mind and body necessary to cope with the strain and stress of modern life! Wincarnis is an instantaneous tonic. From the first glass you feel better—that's because Wincarnis not only stimulates, but strengthens and enriches the blood—rebuilds body cells and tones the whole system. Don't let work and worry master you! Start taking Wincarnis at once—to-day!

Wincarnis gives strength to all— fit or convalescent, over 20,000 recommendations from medical men

WINCARNIS

THE *QUICKEST* WAY TO HEALTH

WINCARNIS WORKS. NORWICH. ENGLAND

IIf/w/05

COLEMAN & CO. LTD.

ON THE AIR

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Keep fit! 8-10 Individual interpretation. 6-30 Musical Cocktail.

12-30 p.m. A I R Duettists. 12-35 A Pahari Tarz. 12-40 Hirabai Javeri. 1 Market rates. 1-10 Mutual understanding. 1-25 Reed Instruments. 1-30 Music. 2-30 Musical Prelude. 2-35 Life in Gujarat Village, by V. K. Dhruva. 2-50 Some Indian Ragas. 3 Play in English. 6 B. R. Deodhar. 6-15 Baja, Been aur Bansuri. 6-25 Sahjahan. 6-40 Dinanath of Surat. 7 Shree Arwind Ghose (Gujarati) by Ramnik Sukhadia 7-15 B. R. Deodhar. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 Master Manohar Barwe. 8-15 Ap ka Khat Mila. 8-30 Photography, 6, by Evelyn Wood. 8-45 Purn Prem. 8-55 Local news and announcements. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News in English. 9-35 Carl Starr and His Band. 9-45 Matters of Moment, by Harold Nicolson (from B B C). 10 Carl Starr and his Band. 10-10 Quest Hour. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,950 kc/s)

8 to 9 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. to 3-15 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6 p.m. Shajahan. 6-15 Dinanath. 6-35 Gat Tora on the Tabla. 6-45 B. R. Deodhar. 7 to 9-35 As in Bombay 1. 9-35 Dinanath of Surat. 9-45 Hirabai Javeri. 10-5 Master Manohar Barwe. 10-30 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

336.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Komal Rikhab se Asawari. 7-45 Haider Husain. 7-55 Majidanbai.

12 Noon Filmi Gane.

1 p.m. Random Recordings. 6-10 Do Malharen. 6-30 Hindi Poems. 6-45 Talib Husain. 6-50 Majidanbai. 7-10 Valayat Khan. 7-25 Updesh Sangeet. 7-45 For Villagers. 8-30 Majidanbai. 8-45 Valayat Khan. 9-35 Imamuddin Khan. 9-45 Matters of Moment, by Hon. Harold Nicolson (from B B C). 10 Apni Apni Passand, Majidanbai. 10-10 Haider Husain, 10-20 Valayat Khan. 10-30 Late News.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 12 noon to 2 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-10 Valayat Khan. 6-30 to 7-45 As in Delhi 1. 7-45 Radio Orchestra. 7-55 Majidanbai. 8-5 Shant Ras ke Rag. 8-30 As in Delhi 1. 9-45 Juthika Roy. 10 As in Delhi 1.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 12 noon to 2 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6 p.m. to 7-45 As in Delhi 1. 7-45 to 8-30 As in Delhi 2. 8-30 to 9-45 As in Delhi 1. 9-45 to 10 As in Delhi 2. 10 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6 p.m. Santu Khan Qawwal. 6-20 Tamancha Jan. 6-45 Muharram Ali. 7 Tamancha Jan. 7-20 Furbi on the Banjo. 7-25 Santu Khan Qawwal and Party. 7-45 For Countryside. 8-15 Tamancha Jan. 8-30 Narayan Rao Vyas. 8-40 Santu Khan Qawwal and Party. 9-35 Tibet (Landscape), by F. H. Vincent. 9-50 Sarangi Recital. 10 Songs from Kashmir. 10-10 Tamancha Jan.

Peshawar—Programme

Broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Thumri and dadra bhushan 6-18 Pannabai of Muzaffarpur 6-43 How does it sound? 6-50 Urdu readings 7-0 Favourites of favourite 7-15 Dehati Bhaiyon Kelye 7-45 Bhasha Suman 8-0 Pannabai 8-14 Mithoo Bete 8-39 Bholanath 8-46 Bhushan 9-40 Overheard in heaven. 2: war 9-55 Bansuriwala 10-2 Pannabai.

Calcutta—I Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

10-30 a.m. Variety

12-30 noon Variety.

1-30 p.m. For you, madam! 1-50 Did you compose this? 2-5 Life is neither—tragedy nor comedy 5-0 Football relay 6-10 For countryside 7-0 Nazir Hossain 7-20 Parul Chowdhuri 7-40 Radharani 8-5 World in sports by K. Bhattacharya 8-10 How we get our water by C. F. Hooper 9-30 Madhuri Banerjee 9-45 Bijanbala Ghose Dastidar 10-10 Shaila Devi.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

10-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 noon to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-10 As in Calcutta 1 6-10 Santosh Kumar Bose 6-30 Bobby Daniels 6-40 Ramala Mazumdar 7-0 to 9-30 As in Calcutta 1 9-30 Plectrum orchestra 9-45 Czech philharmonic orchestra 10-0 Operatica Italiana.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

40 p.m. Music 4-3 Things of interest (Tamil) 4-6 Our dumb friends (Tamil) by A. S. Ponnuswami, B.A., L.T. 4-16 Something light 4-20 Songs by students of Sri Ganapathi Mudali El. School 5-0 M. Ganmohini 5-50 Carnatic orchestra 6-0 P. K. Subramanyam 6-45 M. Ganamohini 7-15 Film producer (Telugu) by B. N. Reddi 7-30 T. Padmanabharao 8-20 A I R Artists: flute 8-30 T. Padmanabharao 8-55 Under twentyfive 9-30 C. P. Rangaswami Iyengar: Veena.

Madras—II Programme

25.28 metres (11,870 kc/s)

4-0 to 4-30 As in Madras 1.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 As in Madras 1 6-0 Veedhinatakam (Telugu) 6-25 Village wells: (Telugu) by Dr. Sastry 6-35 Lignt songs 6-45 to 10-30 As in Madras 1.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)

2 p.m. Mysore Palace Indian Orchestra. 2-15 Shrimati T. N. Manikkam, Vocal. 2-30 Music on Waves 2-45 Krishnan Padalkal. 6 For Villages. 6-30 R. Visvanathan: Vocal. 7 Science—Healer, talk by 'Specialist.' 7-15 Kutram Kutrame. 7-25 Shrimati T. S. Rangammal: Vocal. 8 A Violin recital. 8-30 Musical Gem of Evening. 8-45 Shrimati T. S. Rangammal: Vocal.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 Background to New Zealand Centenary 7-45 Lucky dip 8-30 Absent-mided lady 8-50 Music for dancing 9-30 News 9-45 Matters of moment by Harold Nicholson 10-0 Recital by Australian Artists 10-25 Sports.

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RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35 Mon.	17 15 Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon.)	21 15 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 03
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 32	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

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Subscribed Capital	Rs. 3,36,26,400
Paid-Up Capital	Rs. 1,68,13,200
Reserve & Other Funds	Rs. 1,01,47,000
Deposits as at 30-12-38	Rs. 31,03,00,000

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AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

London—Bombay via Poona.

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Poona.

Arrival at Poona Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

Delivery in Bombay. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—London.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Colombo—Bombay via Poona

Delivery in Bombay: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Singapore—Australia

Latest hours of posting: Sunday, Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay via Poona and Calcutta

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Hongkong, China and Japan

Latst hour of posting Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

The air services of the Air Services of India, Ltd., between Bombay and Kathiawar and between Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur have been suspended on account of the monsoon.

FREE USE OF GRASS IN KURANS

Bombay Govt.'s Plea To Villagers

With the compliments of the Public Relations Officer, Bombay.

The question of using the grass in Kurans of this Province for village cattle in the best interests of the village itself has been engaging the attention of Government for some time past. Such Kurans are sometimes leased on a fixed price to the panchas of a village for cutting and selling the grass among the villagers for their cattle. While this method ensures exploitation of the area for the benefit of the few, it does not serve the interests of the villagers in general. If the villagers, however, organise co-operative better farming societies for cattle breeding and improving the breed of cattle in their village they will thereby serve a common object of permanent utility. In that case, Government will be prepared to consider the question of allowing the free use of the grass in Kurans in the area to such co-operative societies.

Collectors are being asked to investigate, in consultation with the Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies concerned, and report to Government on the possibility of starting such societies in areas where grass Kurans exist on the lines laid down by the Co-operative Department in model by-laws of co-operative better farming societies and leaflet No. V regarding co-operative cattle breeding societies.

DEFAMATION CHARGE AGAINST C. P. M.L.A.

(From Our Correspondent).

AKOLA, July 16.

(By Mail.)

Mr. Umedsing Thakur, M.L.A., is the accused in a criminal case under S. 500 I.P.C. filed by Mr. Lele, pleader of Akot. The facts of the case are as follows:—

Mr. U. Thakur was returned to the C. P. Assembly on the Congress ticket. He is reported to have worked against Congress candidates in the last local board elections. The President, Provincial Congress Committee called for his explanation as his conduct fell under disciplinary action. Mr. U. Sing sent a reply containing remarks which form the basis of the alleged defamation in the case.

Disciplinary action was taken by the P.C.C. and he was dismembered and prevented from becoming a Congress member for three years. He was also asked to resign his seat in the C. P. Assembly which he did not. He was expelled from the C. P. Assembly Congress Party and now he sits there as a non-congress M.L.A.

Mr. Lele was informed about the reply sent to the P.C.C. by Mr. Thakur as he was an M.L.A. from the Akot Taluq in which Mr. Lele was a Congress office-bearer. Mr. Lele filed a case for defamation on the basis of the communication from the accused Mr. U Sing. The case was filed in the court of Mr. Chowdhari, Magistrate I class, Akola. Among the prosecution witnesses was the Hon. Mr. Biyani the President of the Vidharbha P.C.C.

On 15th instant the Magistrate framed the charge under S. 500 I.P.C.

6 AHMEDABAD COUNCILLORS ASKED TO RESIGN

AHMEDABAD, July 19.

SIX MEMBERS OF THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY HAVE RESIGNED ON THEIR BEING ASKED TO DO SO AS THEY STOOD SECURITY FOR CERTAIN MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES AGAINST THE PROVISIONS OF THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

THEY ARE HOWEVER ELIGIBLE FOR RE-ELECTION.—A. P.

LEAGUE OF RADICAL CONGRESSMEN STATES ITS POLICY

"Revolutionary" Methods Advocated

The following is the statement of policy adopted by an emergency meeting of the Central Executive of the League of Radical Congressmen held at Bombay on 10th July, to consider the situation created by the holding of 9th July demonstration, despite the Congress President's ban. The meeting was attended by some prominent members of the provincial executive of Bombay and Maharashtra as well.

"The League of Radical Congressmen welcomes all efforts for the organisation of an effective opposition to the policy of the present leadership of the Congress, and will co-operate with all such efforts."

The object of the Congress Left Wing is to transform the Congress into a consciously revolutionary party of the Indian people an effective instrument in the nands of the Indian masses engaged in the struggle for freedom. The League of Radical Congressmen strives for that object, according to a carefully laid-out plan, with definitely defined methods. It shall never do anything that will weaken the Congress as a mass organisation. Its members will always behave as loyal and disciplined Congressmen, while fearlessly expressing their opinions and persistently endeavouring to make the Congress rank and file conscious of their rights and responsibilities. We shall naturally co-operate and ultimately unite with all working with the identical purpose which must necessarily be attained in the self-same way."

"Present Crisis In The Congress".

In the debate held in the King George English High School under the auspices of the Bombay Youth Literary and Debating Association, the subject was "The Present Crisis in the Congress can be solved only by the withdrawal of Congress Ministries."

Mr. Menon, spoke on the formation of the 'Forward Bloc' who had a fighting programme in view, such as the boycott of British goods, etc.

That free use of section 144 has been made use of by the Congress Ministries in various provinces, that they had not failed to resort to firing on the poor mill workers in Bombay, that free use of the Criminal Law Amendment Act had been made in Madras, and that their remaining in office had not moved the country an inch forward towards the goal of complete independence were a few of the salient points raised by the proposer.

Another argument advanced in favour of the proposition was that by assuming power, the Congress has alienated the sympathies of 80 million Mahomedans, the Parsis, the Kisans and the Labour.

It was therefore contended, that the Congress Ministries should resign and work along with the masses for the consolidation of the nation and urge it on towards its goal which is 'Purna Swaraj.'

The opposition, led by Mr. Mukund Rajadiksh, on the other hand eulogized the good work done by the Congress Ministries in the various provinces, such as the Debt Relief Act in Madras, the Trade Dispute Bill in Bombay, the Literacy Campaign, Prohibition, remission of land revenue in deserving cases, etc.

He concluded by saying that unless all indiscipline in the Congress were put down with a stern hand, the country would soon be facing a civil war.

After a few others spoke for the Opposition, the motion was put to vote and declared lost.

DEATH OF MR. GAJANAN PURSHOTTAM ACHARYA

The death occurred on Saturday last at Wadhavli, near Chembur of Mr. Gajanan Purshottam Acharya, who was a leading resident of the Trombay Island and Police Patel of Chembur and Wadhavli Villages. Inspite of his being a Police Patil, he was a true Nationalist. At the time of Simon Commission he presided over a public meeting held at Chembur, in which a resolution of boycotting the Commission was passed.

He was the founder, first life-member and ex-President of the Lokamanya Tilak Library, Chembur. Under his guidance the Library is being conducted for the last 18 years.

Mr. Acharya leaves a son Mr. Narayan Gajanan Acharya and two daughters and a wide circle of friends to mourn his death. His son Mr. Narayan G. Acharya, is the Secretary of the Chembur Congress Committee.

Around The Courts

Bombay, Wednesday.

Bhimabai Sakharam (65) is stated to have been knocked down by motor lorry No. Bom. 1611 at Arthur Road on Wednesday last.

"Death was due to fracture of pelvis, laceration of lungs and the suspect Raghunath Santoo was driving the lorry in a reckless manner, himself being under the influence of liquor." This was the verdict returned by the Coroner's jury at the inquest held to-day.

Application For Summons Against Advocate

Two advocates, appearing for the complainant and accused in a case, had an excited discussion to-day in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, resulting in one of them making an application to the Court for an immediate summons against the other advocate for the production of a certain document in his possession.

Mr. Guido, advocate, appearing for one of the parties, informed the Court that he had seen a pronote in the brief of Mr. J. P. Lobo, who appeared for the opposite side and he wished to have a look at it.

Mr. Lobo remarked that Mr. Guido did not seem serious in making the statement.

Mr. Guido stated that he was very serious about it.

Mr. Lobo: I strongly object to the unprofessional conduct of Mr. Guido.

Mr. Guido repeated his request to the Court when Mr. Lobo asked the Court to take a serious view of the matter and to report the matter to the higher authorities.

Mr. Guido further requested that Mr. Lobo should go to the witness box.

The Magistrate held that it was not proper for him to ask Mr. Lobo to go to the witness box and he asked Mr. Guido to go according to rules.

Mr. Guido then applied for an immediate summons for the production of the document in question. The application was granted.

Ledger Clerk In Trouble

Lawrence Peter Fernandez, a ledger clerk of Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Sharebrokers, was arrested yesterday evening on charges of criminal breach of trust, forgery and cheating.

Struck Man With Lathi, Then Made Away In Car?

T. J. Vaishnao of the P. & O. Co., was walking along Bhatwadi Lane on the 14th instant when he was suddenly struck on the head by a person with a lathi. The latter immediately jumped into car No. 3321/W and escaped. Vaishnao was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

Bahadur Sayedali and Razak Mirkhan were arrested on suspicion by the Lamington Police yesterday and were ordered to be remanded into Police Custody till the 27th instant pending investigations at the Girgaum Court to-day.

Swami's Body On Rocks

Langada Swami, a mendicant, was drowned in the sea at Walkeshwar on Tuesday.

A verdict of accidental death due to drowning in the sea was recorded by the Bombay Coroner at the inquest held to-day.

Inquest On Victim On Khar Explosion

The inquest on Chandrabhaga Genu, the fifth victim in the Khar explosion, was adjourned to August 3.

The condition of the other injured person who sustained injuries continues to be serious.

Sutta Arrests

A Pydhonie Police Officer raided Yakub Manzil at Sarang Street, under the Gambling Act last night and arrested three persons.

The names of these are:—Abdulabhai Ismailji; Fida Husain Esufali and Mohmed Husain Adamji.

All the accused were placed today before Mr. J. M. Barot, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, and ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 100 (in cash deposit of Rs. 30) till the 2nd August.

Sheikh Memon Street Raid

Sub-Inspector J. K. Savant of the Anti-Gambling Squad raided yesterday at 6-45 p.m. a place in Shaikh Memon Street and arrested two persons in connection with sutta gaming.

The names of the men are:—Maganlal Doulatram and Juwaladut Dowlatram.

Both the accused were placed this morning before Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Gaming Court at Mazagaon, and were remanded on bail till the 29th instant.

AHMEDABAD, July 18

Mr. Ram Rai, President, Gujarat Farmers' Federation and member, A.I.C.C. has left Ahmedabad by Express for Ajmer in connection with the acute fodder famine and agrarian distress in several States of Rajputana. Mr. Ram Rai will visit Beawar and probably Jodhpur also to meet Sjt. Jainarayan Vyas of the Jodhpur Prajamandal.

GROWING IN POPULARITY

Those fortunate people who began drinking BOVRIL because of its delicious flavour, have now acquired the habit of drinking it regularly and frequently for its invigoration and nutrition.

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Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Adhik Shravan Shud 4, 1995
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 2, 1358
Paris: Behman 18, 1308
Hightide: 2-00; 14-28
Lowtide: 7-53; 20-44
Sunrise: 6h. 11m.
Sunset: 7h. 19m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

B.P.C.C.'S URGENT MEETING

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

"A" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The ordinary meeting of the Managing Council will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) in the Ward Office.

LOAN SCHOLARSHIPS

The Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha G. S. B. Foreign Education Society have awarded loan scholarships this year to Mr. R. V. Bhat, M.Sc. (Tech.) for Ph.D. in Textile Chemistry at Manchester and to Mr. M. B. Palekar, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Mysore) for Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge and I.C.S Examination

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed regd. and unregd. correspondence for Jedda (Hedjaz) per S.S. "Jehangir" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 and 5 p.m. respectively on Saturday the 22nd instant.

As the Fast Gulf Mail Steamer S.S. "Vasna" is now due to sail on 20-7-39 after the arrival of Euglisa Mail Steamer S.S. "Carthage" which is expected to arrive in Bombay on 20-7-39 at 2-0 p.m. the following will be the latest hour of posting of correspondence and parcels at the Bombay G.P.O. for the offices in Iraq, Iran and Persian Gulf.

Unregd. correspondence upto 1-0 p.m. on 20-7-39.

Registered correspondence upto 12-30 p.m. on 20-7-39.

Parcels correspondence upto 11-0 a.m. on 20-7-39.

The latest hour of posting in the Town Sub-Offices will be notified by those offices, and it will be so regulated as to ensure the receipt of the postings in the Bombay G.P.O. in time to be included in the last despatch from that office.

NEWS PHOTOGRAPHS COMPETITION

The Joint Hon. Secretary of the Photographic Society of India, writes:—

In order to foster and encourage better work among both amateur and professional photographers in India, who from time to time have submitted News photographs for publication in the numerous papers, periodicals and other publications in India and abroad, the above Society is holding a competition in October 1939. Prizes will be offered to the ten best pictures of News Value. The judging will be done by News Editors of 3 important News Papers. Any number of prints may be submitted, with an entrance fee of Re. 1/-. Prints must not be smaller than 6" x 4". Entries must reach before the 5th October 1939. Results will appear in the press. Further particulars from the Hon. Secretary, The Photographic Society of India, Rahimtooda House, 29, Homji Street, Sir Phirozshaw Mehta Road, Bombay.

Amusements Of The Day

EXCELSIOR: "Love Affair". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE: "The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY: "Durga." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
METRO: "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "The Only Way". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL: "Old Bones Of The Rivers". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END: "My Eyes". Time as usual.
LAMINGTON: "Punjab Mail". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA: "Mother India". Daily 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Sapera". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Sadhana". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA: "The Mill". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD: "Vidyapati". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "A Bottle of Brandy". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE: "Sant Tulsidas". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL: "Maya Bazar". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

'TERROR' IN LIMBDI

A Correspondent wires from Ahmedabad:—

The President, Kathiawar Rajasthan Praja Sangh, has forwarded the following telegram to the Viceroy:—

"Inhuman atrocities and widescale dacoities in Limbdi State demand urgent inquiry. Six thousand immigrants staying outside facing innumerable hardships, since five months. Village merchants and immigrant cultivators' properties unlawfully auctioned. High time for Government intervention and action."

Sjt. S. P. Rajagopalachari's Talk On 'Federation'

The Chairman and members of the Managing Committee of the Press and Art Club of India invite the presence of members of Journalistic and allied professions at the premises of the Club of the Journalists' Association of India, Queen's Mansion, Prescott Road, Fort, to-morrow (Friday) at 6-30 p.m., when Rajmantrapravina, S. P Rajagopalachari, Revenue Minister, Gwalior State (formerly 1st Member, Mysore State) will give a Talk on "Federation." Mr. K. Natarajan, Editor of the "Indian Social Reformer," will preside.

LATE MR. T. C. MAYAN

The Emergency Sub-Committee of the Port Haj Committee passed the following resolution at its meeting held on the 18th instant:—

"That this meeting of the Emergency Sub-Committee records its deep sense of sorrow at the sad and untimely death on the 14th July 1939 of Haji T C. Mayan, Executive Officer and Secretary, who served the Pilgrim Department for 20 years and as Executive Officer for 5 years and in whom the Committee has lost an enthusiastic, able and conscientious officer in the cause of pilgrims

That this Sub-Committee also offers its heartfelt condolence to the family of the deceased in their sad bereavement.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the widow of the deceased."

The fresh venture and a successful one too, was the Education Week and Refresher Course conducted by the members at Dahanu. They had a nice time at the seaside.

The Secretaries are glad to inform that the Bombay Teachers' Journal has been running with great success for the last five years.

As regards finance, the Secretaries state that the funds had increased and so also their activities.

PARSI DIVORCE ACT

Women's Meeting Suggests Amendment To Dalal's Move

Under the auspices of the Stri Zarthosti Mandal, the Women's Indian Association and the National League of Women Voters, a meeting of women was held on Wednesday evening at the Sir R. Tata Industrial Home, to give their support to a certain amendment to be made in the Parsi Marriage Divorce Act of 1936.

Lady Jerbai D. Mullan presided.

The President, in the course of her speech, explained the present position with regard to the Sec. 40 of the Act, according to which a husband who had divorced his wife was required by law to make a certain monthly payment for her maintenance, which was to continue even after the divorced wife remarried. This position was considered by some as unjust to the husband, for it was contended that if the wife remarried a man in a better condition there was no sense in compelling the previous husband to continue the payments. With a view to remove this defect in the Act, the Hon. Mr. M. Dalal had proposed an amendment, seeking to free the husband from the obligation to continue the alimony after the divorced wife's remarriage.

The President then explained how this amendment was defective.

The following resolution was moved by Mrs. Hirabai Tata and was supported by Mrs. Dinbai F. Patuk:—

This meeting is of the opinion that the re-marriage of the wife should not by itself be a ground for stopping the alimony, but that it should be considered to be a change in the circumstances which would entitle the Court to vary, modify or rescind the order for alimony if the Court thinks fit.

Mrs. G. Bilimoria, Mrs. Lam and others also spoke in support of the resolution.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

IMPORTANCE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCHES

Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit, Director-General of Archaeology in India, speaking on "Field Club and the Field of Archaeology" on Wednesday evening in the University Lecture Hall appealed to the members of the Field Club to carry on archaeological researches in different parts of Bombay and India.

He opined that research workers had ample scope in Gujarat, Champaran and Vijayapur. There were many monuments of interest at these places.

He wanted the members of the Club to organise research expeditions.

Mr. V. P. Vaidya presided.

Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association's Activities

The Hon. Joint Secretaries, of the B. S. T. Association issued in 1939 state in their 15th annual report that the Association had increased its activities during the preceding year. The members had volunteered their services to the Adult Literacy Campaign in Bombay. The All-India Educational Conference was organised. Most of the members of the Association took a leading part in the organisation of the Conference.

The outstanding event of the year was the celebration of the Teacher's Day. The members had a wonderful time. As usual there was Tea and Sports.

Talk Of The Suburbs

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Looking into the details of the cannon shell explosion at Khar I feel the whole disaster merely happened owing to the ignorance of the poor victim thus even depriving the other innocent ones of their lives.

That such ignorance prevails amongst the people is a fact which could be judged by looking over the many accidents that have been recorded in the police register. I feel the whole situation is simply intolerable and the local authorities must devote more of their time and money to the education of the poor and ignorant.

The Safety First Association who have carried out many safety propaganda campaigns in the City might now devote their attention to our Suburban area. The exhibition of safety films in villages would be an ideal method to instruct the ignorant.

FAREWELL PARTY.

Mr. H. A. Khan, Deputy Collector of the Suburban District, who has been transferred to Ahmedabad as City and Additional District Magistrate was given a farewell party by the residents of Bombay. Mr Khan spent quite a number of years of his life in the Suburbs and was a very popular figure. He took a keen interest in the welfare of the Suburban area and was responsible for several developments. Mr. Khan was more friendly with the poor than the rich and learnt to study their problems.

Mr. Khan, beside his last position held several important posts. He held simultaneously the offices of Land Manager, Salsette Development Officer, Additional District Magistrate, District Deputy Collector and the official President of the Juhu Municipality, when he was responsible for the improvements of the foreshore.

An important item the schools authorities ought seriously to tackle is the hawking of dangerous eatables. By dangerous I mean the eatables that are prepared in a filthy manner and also those that are sold exposed to dust and flies. School fronts find a crowd of vendors selling their eatables which outwardly appear to be delicious but if given a hygenic test would show their real worth. The outspread of diseases is to a certain extent due to this filthy hawking and the school authorities must do every thing in their power to put a stop to this.

A RAILWAY COMPLAINT

A correspondent writes to complain of the inconvenience caused by rebellious shutters and windows which refuse to either open or shut in most of our Suburban trains.

He writes, "It is rather annoying to sit in a railway train when it rains heavily for the windows refuse to be shut. This he says causes a lot of inconvenience as in a crowded train one has to sit steadfastly by the window, enjoying the cool showers which drench you to the skin" The railway might do something in the matter.

ANXIETY RELIEVED

Torrential Rain Allays Fear Of Water Famine In Bombay City

BOMBAY: Wednesday.

The torrential rain which fell continuously for a few days, has relieved the anxiety regarding the water supply in the City at least for the time being. The Tansa Lake which was drained to the dregs, is now three-quarter full. The total capacity of this lake is 35,604 million gallons. For the week ending 15th July, the level of the lake had raised to 21,974 million gallons. Last year on the 12th of July Tansa Lake was overflowing. This year it is about three-quarter full. The Vehar Lake's capacity is 9,120 million gallons and last week the water level was only 5,974 million gallon. The Tulsi and Powai Lakes are overflowing from the 12th and 8th instant respectively. But these two are small lakes with a capacity of only 2,294 and 1,200 million gallons.

RAILWAY CHIEFS MEET INDIAN MERCHANTS

Sir Guthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner and Mr. T. S. Sankara Iyer, Financial Commissioner of Railways met the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber at the office of the Chamber on Wednesday, at 12 noon (S.T.) when the following questions were discussed:—

1. Railway freight on cotton, 2. Railway freight on coal, 3. Railway siding and right to change terms and conditions, 4. Payment of Insurance premia from the Railway Provident Funds, 5. Railway rates in relation to trade and industry, 6. Bombay-Sind Railway and 7. Canvassing of passengers by motor touts within railway premises.

VACANCY IN THANA MUNICIPALITY

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA: July 19.

Mr. Y. N. Chapekar, Assistant Public Prosecutor, Thana, and one of the elected members representing Ward No. 6 of the Thana Municipality, tendered resignation of his membership yesterday. It is understood that Mr. Chapekar, who was given an option either to retain his membership or prosecutorship, has preferred the latter, and has resigned his membership The Municipality will hold a by-election for the vacant seat.

SUIT ORDERED TO BE STAYED

Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court heard an application made by Bhawanji Bharmull, asking that the suit filed against them by Murlidhar Narayandas and others be stayed because the matters in dispute had been referred to arbitration.

A point was raised that as the dealings in this case were between a commission agent and an upcountry constituent, the arbitration rules of the E. I. C. Association could not apply.

The point was rejected by His Lordship, relying on a ruling by Mr. Justice Blackwell in 32. Bombay. L. R.

His Lordship ordered a stay of the suit in so far as it related to cotton transactions which were to be dealt with by the arbitrator.

Dr. Manshardt Opens Koor Institute

Under the presidentship of Dr. Clifford Manshardt, Director of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work and the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, the opening ceremony of the Koor Institute of Physical Culture was performed at its new premises situated at New Nagpada, Byculla, on Monday last.

Mr. Koor, the Director of the Institute, gave a short history of the Institute and appealed to the residents of the Byculla locality to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the Gymnasium.

Dr. Manshardt, in his Presidential speech, congratulated Mr. Koor, and said that the Institute had filled a long-felt need in the locality and wished it all success

Hubli To Be Electrified

HUBLI, July 19.

Hon. Mr. Nurie P.W.D. Minister of Bombay, visited Hubli in the afternoon. He inspected the Municipality and had discussion with the Administrator about sanitation, water supply, drainage, lighting etc. He assured the citizens that by the time of his visit in October, he would see Hubli electrified.—A. P.

Latthe's Defence Of Taxation Schemes

SUBHAS BOSE'S POSERS BATTERED DOWN

Bombay Govt. Plan Does Not Add A Penny To Present Burden

POONA, July 19.

"MR. Bose seems to have failed to realise that neither the property tax nor the future agricultural income-tax are additional taxes. Why else does he ask me whether this province can bear 'all these additional taxes?' I repeat they merely replace more inequitous taxation of the province and do not add a penny to the existing burden of taxation in the province."

Thus declares Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, Bombay, in the course of a statement replying to Mr. Bose's criticism of the Bombay Government's taxation policy in his latest statement.

TEXT OF STATEMENT

Mr. Latthe adds: "Mr. Subhas Bose has asked me several questions in his reply to criticisms of his attack on the prohibition policy of the Bombay Government. If he will but read my last budget speech he would have got a clear answer to most of these questions. In that speech I have explained the possibility of a tax on agricultural incomes, which when and if levied, is intended for remitting land revenue in too highly assessed agricultural areas. This has nothing to do with prohibition."

PROPERTY TAX.

Proceeding Mr. Latthe says: I do not understand what Mr. Bose means when he asks me if the Property Tax will finance prohibition in Bombay City and Suburbs. I expect it will. May I here remind Mr. Bose of what I said in the Assembly when I introduced the budget? I do not deny, I then said, that the proposed taxation measures constitute a big jump, but in view of the urgent need of the times this sacrifice should be willingly accepted by the public concerned at least till the Congress Party is in a position to replace it by some other way, as they hoped to be, when they get more complete control over the finances of the country. Mr. Bose will thus see that from the very start we have in our minds modifications of these taxes in future.

SALES TAX.

Mr. Bose next asks whether I am sure the textile industry can stand the Sales Tax. Here again Mr. Bose has entirely misunderstood the Sales Tax. It will not affect the textile industry or its labour to any extent. It is entirely a Consumers Tax and the producers will not bear any share of it. Our tax will be levied only on cloth consumed in this province and this forms only one tenth of what our own mills manufacture The remaining nine-tenth won't pay a farthing as Sales Tax. Mr. Bose holds that this tax is responsible for stoppage of night shifts in textile mills. He does not appear to remember that the Sales Tax has not at all been imposed as yet and if already night shifts have been stopped that can't be due to a tax which has not at all been levied. Does Mr. Bose think that this has happend in anticipation of a tax to come? I hope he does not. I won't try to explain the various reasons, which led to the slump in our textile industry, but I assure him that it is not due to mere anticipation of the Sales Tax, which all over the world is bound to be passed on to the consumers of cloth.

ALREADY ANSWERED.

His next question has already been answered by the levy of a higher duty on imported liquor which has already been announced and contemplated long since. Taxation on luxuries has never been lost sight of, but if Mr. Bose will study the matter a little further, he will see that the possibilities of realising revenue from this source will not be commensurate with our needs.

HIS AIM.

Lastly Mr. Bose asks whether any margin of taxable capacity has been left for nation-building work in the future. This is too large a question to answer in a press statement. My aim has been to rectify the inequities of the present system of taxation in this Province and to reduce the burden on the poorer by an increase in the burdens on men with broader shoulders. Secondly our taxation measures are intended to increase the taxable capacity of the people. Prohibition and Rural Development financed from these measures distinctly designed to increase this taxable capacity.

Nobody ever claimed that we can raise sufficient revenue to meet all our demands to-day. Our taxable capacity is very low. The best we can do is to adjust the burden properly and use the revenues as far as possible to increase the tax-paying capacity of the people. Judged by this standard, I feel sure that any dispassionate student of our financial policy will see that we have been doing our best that is possible under the circumstances.

STUDY OUR POLICY

"I also made it clear in my budget speech in February last that even in future the remaining prohibition programme depends upon our being able to secure from the Central Government new revenues and powers for cutting down expenditure. As I then said: 'There is little left to fall back upon for completing the prohibition programme and expanding other national services. We cannot, we simply cannot, leave the task at this stage and must find the needed money to carry on the programme to its natural consumption.' With this end in view I then stated that we intended to approach the Government of India with certain proposals. This will convince Mr. Bose that we always realised all the aspects of our financial position and if only he could find time to study our policies, as they have been fully explained, most of his difficulties could be dissolved.

I do not wish to refer to other parts of Mr. Bose's criticism, but I cannot ignore his insinuation that we are all upset because there is plenty of substance in what he has said. He has strengthened his argument by calling himself a small man. The premises is entirely wrong. Mr. Bose is not a small man and just because he is a great man his mistaken criticism of the humble Ministers of Bombay is likely to mislead the public. That is why all big guns in the Congress, not to speak of the Ministers, had taken notice of his statement on this subject."—A. P.

WHY FLINGS AT MINISTRY?

Munshi Refutes Charge Of Subhas

POONA: July 19.

"Mr. Subhas Bose's suggestions in his statement of yesterday that the Bombay Ministers have been treating him in quite a different manner than before, and that, special C. I. D.'s have been watching him are not correct," says Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, Bombay Government, in a statement to the Press.

Mr. Munshi adds: "The Ministry has treated him exactly as they have been treating other Congress leaders and no special arrangements as alleged have been made for him.

"I can't help wishing that in his fight against the Right Wing the founder of the Forward Bloc would not stoop to flings, which would better suit smaller men."—A.P.

NURIE AT DHARWAR

DHARWAR, July 19.

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, Bombay, arrived at Dharwar this morning to open the Urdu School Building. Mr. Nurie later paid a visit to Hubli in the afternoon and addressed the Congressmen in the office of the Hubli District Congress Committee.

In the course of his speech the Minister advised the Congressmen, particularly the Muslims of Hubli, to join the Congress in large number and win the freedom of the country.

Later the Minister inspected the markets of Hubli and returned to Dharwar, where he addressed another public meeting.

Mr. Nuri will leave for Poona to-night.—United Press.

Dharwar Water Problem And Nurie's Reply

DHARWAR, July 19.

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, Bombay, was the guest of the President and members of the Dharwar Municipality at tea. Mr. G. R. Nalavadi, M.L.A. the President, apprised the Minister of the serious water problem that was facing the city. Mr. Nurie invited the President to meet him in Poona during the first week of August, when he promised to help him to evolve a scheme in consultation with the Consulting Public Health Engineer.

In the evening Mr. Nurie inaugurated the literacy campaign planned for the Dharwar City by the members of the Adult Education Board.—A. P.

FORTY POUNDS OF FAT WENT LIKE MAGIC

Young Woman's Success in Reducing

RECOVERED HER FIGURE WITH KRUSCHEN

Seven months ago, this young woman received a nasty shock. She discovered that her weight was 13 st. 8 lbs.—and she was only twenty-five! Her discovery of a reducing treatment that worked like magic is best told in her own words:—

"I am twenty-five years old, and 5 ft. 6 ins. tall. Three years ago, I started to gain weight at an alarming rate. I did not realise how much weight I had actually gained (as I had become very shy of scales) until last August, when curiosity got the better of me, and looking round so that nobody should see me I got on a scale—and I nearly fainted. I weighed exactly 13 st. 8 lbs.

"I tried dieting—but what I lost one week I would gain the next (sometimes with interest). So I experimented with various remedies. Eventually I took Kruschen and at the same time modified my diet. This method worked like magic. I am now down to 10 st. 10 lbs., a loss of 40 lbs. in seven months."—(Miss) J. W.

Kruschen combats the cause of fat by assisting the internal organs to perform their functions properly—to throw off each day those waste products and poisons which, if allowed to accumulate, will be converted by the body's chemistry into fatty tissue.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazar.

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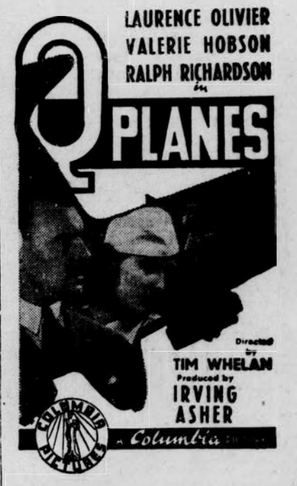

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1939

HYDERABAD REFORMS

We have published elsewhere the constitutional reforms announced yesterday by H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad after considering the recommendations of the Reforms Committee appointed in September 1937 and the Executive Council's views thereon. It must be admitted that the reforms constitute a considerable advance on the present position, but, considered from the point of view of the people's right to complete control over the administration, despite a few good and original features they are disappointing and may have an adverse effect on the efforts that are being made in other States to reform their constitutions. Judged by the point of view of responsible government, cherished as an ideal all over India, the reforms do not mark any appreciable progress towards the ideal. Nay, the scheme does not even acknowledge responsible government as its ideal. On the contrary, what is described as the "basis" of the scheme, or as its "fundamental principle" is stated in the following words:

"The head of the State represents the people directly in his own person, and his connection with them, therefore, is more natural and abiding than that of any passing elected representatives. He is both the Supreme Head of the State and an embodiment of the peoples' Sovereignty.' Hence it is that, in such polity, the Head of the State not merely retains the power to confirm or veto any piece of legislation, but also enjoys a special prerogative to make and unmake his executive or change the machinery of Government through which he meets the growing needs of his people. Such a Sovereignty forms the basis on which our Constitution rests, and has to be preserved."

We can only hope that these expressions are conventional figures of speech or a theory which, as in England, does not prevent practice or conventions going ahead of it.

An Original Feature

The central feature of the new scheme is a Legislative Assembly of eighty-five members, of whom forty-two will be elected from constituencies formed on the basis of economic interests under a system of joint electorates, with equal reservation of seats for the two major communities. It should be noted in the first place that there will be no elected majority, though such a majority is suggested by the following sentence in the Executive Council's recommendations: "The Council recommends that a greater advance should be made so that there may be an elected majority as against the nominated members." Here the term "nominated members" is understood in a restricted sense "not including the members of the Executive Council, who are at present 7 and who will be 'ex-officio' members of the Assembly, and three representatives of the Sarf-i-Khas Mubarak appointed by His Exalted Highness." In addition to these ten members who are, after all, nominated in the sense of not being elected, there are to be 33 nominated members, of whom 28 will be nominated by Government and 5 by Ilaquas. Thus there will be in all 43 nominated members as against 42 elected ones. Examining the composition of the Assembly more closely, we note an original feature in the scheme that the representation is functional not territorial as in other parts of the country. In other words, important economic and other interests are given representation, in several cases indirectly through their associations. Thus the 42 elected seats are distributed among the following interests: Samasthans and Jagirs 4; Maasndars 2; Agriculturists 16, of whom 8 are to be peasant proprietors and 8 land tenants; Labour interests 2; Industries 2; Commerce 2; Banking 2; Legal profession 2; Medical Profession 2; Graduates 2; District Boards 2; District Municipalities and Town Committees 2; Hyderabad Municipal Corporation 2. In defence of the principle of functional representation, suggested first by the Reforms Committee itself the Executive Council remarks: "Political constitutionalism, if based on territorial representation as that based on such interests themselves. A shifting of emphasis to the economic motif is likely to import a greater degree of realism into legislation, even into politics as such. In a State comprising different ethnic, linguistic and religious divisions, economic interests alone are likely, sooner or later, to transcend those barriers of race, language and religion on which such disproportionate emphasis tends to be laid." Though we cannot endorse every argument urged here, we readily admit the utility of functional representation. It is often a necessary adjunct to territorial representation. The Reforms Committee adopted it as a sole basis of election mainly to keep clear of communal representation in every form. It recommended various functional interests irrespective of how they may favour this or that community. But the Executive Council has adulterated the recommendation with the communal principle that "both among the elected members and the nominated members there should be equality of numbers as between Hindus and Muslims," with "special place to representatives of Christians and Zoroastrians." Thus not only is communalism introduced in a system recommended with the object of avoiding it, but injustice is done to Hindus who, though forming a huge majority of over 85 per cent, are reduced to a permanent statutory minority. And this injustice is extended even to the smallest local elected body. This detracts much from the otherwise sound system of functional representation and of joint electorates as adopted by the Government. We fully appreciate the excellent motive inspiring the authors of the scheme, the motive, namely, of eliminating the spirit of communalism and we also realize the importance of giving weightage to the Muslim community, but the rights of the majority can only be restricted in the manner suggested with its own consent. That is not all. The most important interest, namely, agriculturists, are given only 16 out of the 42 elected seats and Labour only 2, whereas six seats are reserved for a handful of Sansthanas, Jagirs and Maashdars. This is a denial of justice to those whom H. E. the Nizam rightly regards as "the foundation of my State's economy."

A Leverage

The powers of the Legislative Assembly are disappointing. Its decisions, whether bills or cuts in the budget, are only recommendations to the Government, who may or may not accept them. Nor has it any control over the Executive Council. There is no direct responsibility in the scheme. The Assembly though it may be, in some respects, an advance on the toy Councils that several States already possess, does not confer real power on the people Speaking generally, however, this much can be said of the new reforms that they can be utilised by the people as some leverage for the acquisition of more power. For this reason and this alone, we trust the people of Hyderabad will use the new reforms, despite their obvious defects, to win more substantial ones in the near future. Notable among the features of the new scheme is the promise of civil liberties within "legitimate bounds. We cannot say yet how wide or narrow the bounds may be in practice. But it is gratifying to learn that the existing rules whereby previous permission is required for public meetings of a political or communal nature will be repealed and provision made, instead, for previous intimation only, with powers to the competent local authorities to prohibit a particular meeting if in their opinion it is likely to promote sedition or enmity between classes or cause a disturbance of public tranquillity. As regards newspapers, a new Regulation, more or less on the same lines as the legislation in British India, is proposed to be brought into force together with the other enactments. As H. E. H. the Nizam says "a responsible press and a responsible public platform are assets of great value." In fact, they constitute an essential condition precedent to the existence of true democracy and we trust the new regulations will be such as to ensure this condition. Another welcome feature of the reform is the expansion, though somewhat restricted, of local self-

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

A War Of Nerves

By Our Own Correspondent

"BRITAIN will have to face the issue of meeting movements in the advanced colonial units, herself faced with a neo-imperialist challenge."

PARIS, July 8.

The European situation which a few days back assumed a sharp turn with a great intensification of strain has now somewhat improved, in the sense that an acuteness in position reveals an abatement. But only momentarily and greatly as far as certain external manifestations go. Basically, the strain remains strong and stands well, holding the possibilities of taking sharp and dangerous turns. This view is fairly firmly kept in Paris. M. Daladier, the French Premier and Minister of Defence, stressed it in very clear terms before the Chamber of Deputies two days back. Practically as well, it finds expression in the determination of France to extend moves and measures for enhancing a state of military preparedness. The French Government has this week resolved to devote a sum of five milliards of Francs in the form of a special supplementary allotment for strengthening the fighting forces. Various measures have been passed to tighten vigil over activities of persons and groups inspired and supported from outside. General Gamelin, the head of the French General Staff has just cancelled the plan of a journey abroad and resolved to stay for the while in Paris. There is certainly no mistaking a grave view taken of the European situation in Paris and of France also being more earnest about preparations to meet it, though not much noise is made relating to them.

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The crisis a few days back reached an extremely serious stage, one at which the prospect of a clash looked indeed very imminent, in the light of not unwarranted reflections about Hitler setting out to effect an alteration in the status of Danzig. If Hitler has desisted from this course—it does not mean that he has fully abandoned attention to it—it is because of a vigorous attitude displayed by Poland, a more than anticipated measure of firmness revealed by Paris and especially London, as would appear, considerably influenced by the resolution shown by Warsaw, and an uncertainty about the halt of Moscow. As informed circles indicate, Warsaw made it fairly clear to Berlin that, in the event of Hitler dashing to Danzig with troops, Poland would actively intervene and intervene all along the line and that the step of a change of status in a one-sided way as by a trumpeted decision of the Danzig Senate would lead Poland to consider the course of an immediate occupation of Danzig. It is known that a note of warning was conveyed by the French Foreign Secretary to the German Ambassador in Paris.

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Berlin's tactic now is to strain Poland's nerves further and in association also that of some other States. The parole is, inauguration and intensification of a "war of nerves". The totalitarian casts no doubt give Germany and Italy some advantages to develop this game. But if there are advantages, there are also strong disadvantages, as the move involves putting up more weights and restrictions on internal conditions, already marked by much tightness and great economic rigour in these States. In Italy, as various accounts point out, there is also a popular distrust to the idea of closer association with Germany, strengthened by signs of a control or supervisory role in regard to matters assumed by Germans. This has been leading to the extension of a reaction against the regime, though the regime holds up its grip. There is a popular story that states of an Italian going to a newspaper vendor and asking for a copy of the paper "Regime Fascista"—translated, Fascist Regime. The man is told "terminato" meaning, it is finished, the expression for "sold out." The person goes away, returns again and makes the same demand. He is told the same thing. He walks away and comes again with the same demand. The newspaper seller after giving him the same answer asks him if he did not remember being told it previously. In answer he indicates, yes, but still it is pleasant to be able to hear it affirmed or repeated.

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In connection with the policy to try principally the nerves of Poland severely and closely, apart from promotion of measures of a direct character for adding to a pressure on Poland, Berlin is seen as devoting attention to get Britain to an helpful stand, check the path of development of close understanding between the Soviet Union and the West, and increase contacts in South-Eastern Europe. Important Nazi leaders continue to project to influential circles in London, supposed as standing near to Chamberlain, the idea of a new imperialist settlement on the basis of improved accommodation to the aims of the aggressive fascist groups or Powers and it is suited to safeguard certain important British Imperialist interests. Appeals linked with this project, are viewed as fitted to cause a response from various dominant groups in Britain, on account of an apprehension of the latter about the consequences of advance of the course of democratic extension as fitted to assert with fascism meeting with sharp and sudden check. It is not only Berlin that reckons on the attitude of the nature mentioned above in influential groups in London, but also Moscow, though differently. In Berlin it finds reflection in the tendency to keep up advances through channels much in the background to Britain, while in Moscow it finds reflection in a reserve to Britain connected with a lack of certainty about Britain's stand 'vis a vis' the fascist Powers. This has been a stumbling block in the way of the Anglo-Russian negotiations taking a positive turn. Though eighty days have passed since the negotiations started a certainty is still lacking about their ending in an agreement. Moscow is extremely sensitive to Britain letting down Russia and visualizing negotiations greatly to gain time and to advance an arrangement useful to definite plans of value to Britain without a necessary measure of advantages by way of return to Russia. A few days back an important Continental paper published a dialogue meant to depict an attitude and a suspicion of Moscow. Chamberlain is found phoning to Strang asking for the latest news. Strang replies: "Nothing very special." Chamberlain asks then about Russian disposition and whether an agreement looked as likely. Strang answers to the letter "not yet". Chamberlain is then found putting down the telephone with a rather satisfied or relieved expression saying "thank you". According to an American source Moscow's reserve has marked an increase owing to Hitler having brought before the eyes of Stalin certain communications indicated as having passed between Berlin and London and showing an interest of London in an Ukrainian policy associated with Nazi Germany. There is of course no great reason not to assume Russia, for the conclusion of an agreement with Britain, now stressing certain very definite terms and some ones capable of extended implications. It is at present more definitely viewed that Litvinov fell because of his being considered as inclined to be more accommodating to Britain in regard to terms. The course of developments certainly indicates

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 4).

Foreign Affairs

By

D. F. KARAKA

The warning of the President of the United States wherein he says that the situation in Europe is graver than it may appear must not be looked upon as just a diplomatic utterance calculated to influence American senators, who declined to erase the neutrality clause. It is the utterance of a man who is to play an important role in the next war, when it comes. One has to keep in close touch with the utterances of our leading statesmen. The speech of the British Prime Minister, it is understood, was first sent for approval to the Polish Government. This fact has been disclosed by the Foreign Office. But the more sceptical part of the British Press, chiefly the specialists in Foreign Affairs, regard it with the utmost suspicion. They see in it an echo of the speeches made on the eve of the betrayal of Czechoslovakia. The prolonged delay in completing the Anglo-Soviet pact is something that cannot easily be explained away. Until this pact is completed, Mr. Chamberlain's utterances, powerful as they may appear on perusal, must only be assigned to the classification of "Verbiage." Mr. Chamberlain must implement his words with action as proof of his intentions.

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Special news from London as supplied by an authoritative paper of great importance reveals that two German Generals paid a visit to the British Prime Minister in the first week-end of July Nobody has yet published this news in the national dailies of London, obviously because of instructions from the Foreign Office, who are carefully sorting out and supervising the news regarding Foreign Affairs. The *Yorkshire Post* is the only paper, which has so far drawn a parallel between the speeches of Ministers to-day and those made before the fall of Czechoslovakia. Why is there such obvious restraint on the part of the English newspapers?

* * * *

The sensational disclosures made by the French paper *L'Umiere* cannot be passed over as Yellow Journalism. It shows the network of agents which strike even at the core of the French Government. And it is asked, that if those with Fascist leanings (to put it politely) can exist in the hierarchy of the French Government, why cannot they also exist in the Government of Great Britain revealed on more occasions than one their desire to effect a second Munich and the door is left open enough in Mr. Chamberlain's speech for Herr Hitler to lay the setting for it. Also Mr. Chamberlain's refusal to reply to Mr Harold MacMillan's question on the floor of the House of Commons is an ill-omen. Mr. MacMillan had asked what His Majesty's Government would do to prevent a *de facto* as opposed to a *de jure* alteration in the Status of Danzig. Which goes to prove that if Hitler will only ask for it nicely, instead of a treading on British Imperialist prestige, Mr Chamberlain and his crew would probably find a way of giving a reply to him.

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It was evident when Mr. Chamberlain began to speak of Tientsin as "a local issue" that there was less and less desire on the part of Britain to engage itself in any conflict anywhere at the moment. This is not because of humanitarian motives but because of the fears of the ruling and landed gentry that if Britain does engage in a war, it will emerge from it, whether victorious or defeated, dependent upon Soviet help and it would bring the Marxist doctrine closer home than it has come. Therefore, the only way out of this certain death for their own class is to ward off the conflict in which the power of the proletariat would begin to be felt in Britain and France and the

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 7)

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of a statutory Religious Affairs Committee with equal representation on it of the two major communities will, we have no doubt, realize the hope of His Exalted Highness of maintaing the traditions of goodwill and mutual to-

Frankly Speaking

The Soviet Way

The Soviet know what stuff to give the Japanese, so to speak. And they have made it a point never to fail to oblige their impudent and bullying neighbours. The Japanese Government recently sent a Note to Moscow in regard to oil and coal concessions in Sakhalin, and they couched it in the hectoring and threatening language of an ultimatum. The Soviet have treated it exactly as it deserved to be treated, that is to say, they have returned the Note to the Japanese Government without considering it at all. Will the Japanese dare to vindicate their, shall we say, "honourable self-respect" in the face of this snub by methods which they are pursuing against Britain and other Foreign Powers? Certainly not. And there lies a lesson for Britain, France and America.

Chamberlain's Plea

While Mr. Chamberlain hints at the possibility of virtually fouling his own nest, the Sino-Japanese struggle goes on and in favour of the Chinese. Apart from the sea coast almost every Japanese offensive invariably results in failure, while Chinese offensives meet, more often than not, with success. The Japanese have realised that they cannot conquer the Chinese without some assistance from the Foreign Powers. And now they openly demand that assistance which involves both betrayal of China and surrender of the interests of the Foreign Powers themselves. Mr. Chamberlain knows this as every one in the world does; yet, with his tongue in his cheek, he proclaims his refusal to admit it.

And Japan's Response

Indeed, with supreme audacity, the British Prime Minister actually desires to "understand" and sympathise with the point of view of the cold-blooded brutal robbery of the aggressor. What that point of view is has been made more than clear not only in the authoritative words of Japanese officials but also in a continuous series of defiant and unheard-of actions. For Tientsin, where "intolerable" insults, in addition to provocative hardship and privations have been inflicted on Britishers, is no isolated instance of what it fundamentally represents: a campaign to force Great Britain to consent to the "New Order" and assist Japan in establishing it. Japan has been giving practical expression to her intention in China at one Treaty Port after another. Why, even when Mr. Chamberlain was pleading for her in the House of Commons, the Japanese Naval authorities were notifying "foreign consular bodies of their intention to close three more Ports of Fukien Province, namely, Santnao, Loyua, Shacheng.

Research On Nira

How necessity is the mother of invention is illustrated once again by the valuable research work carried on in the Haffkine Institute of Bombay on "nira" or sweet unfermented toddy. The prospect, under prohibition, of thousands of palm trees, ordinarily tapped for toddy, going waste and of hundreds of tappers being thrown out of work led to research at the Institute about the possibility of using "nira" on a wide scale. Col. Sokhey, who is in charge of the Institute, now reports that nira is very rich in a highly nutritive form of sugar and also in vitamin C and that by special methods it can be preserved for months without its sugar and vitamin content being lost and without any alcohol being formed. We share his hope that Government will soon be able to take up the collection and distribution of nira and thus make available to the public "a drink of remarkable nutritive value."

Towards Greater Bombay

The Bombay Government's decision to bring the Bombay Suburban Police under the control of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with effect from 1st August is a step in the right direction. For some years past the Suburbs have earned a notoriety for crime and an indispensable remedy for the evil is a unified police control. Government's decision has evidently been hastened by the fact that prohibition is to be enforced in the suburbs as well as in the city and the police will have to bear the brunt of the work of enforcing the scheme. It is now all but clear that unified police control is but one step towards the fulfilment of the long-contemplated scheme of Greater Bombay.

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

A Japanese announcement says that Major-General Toji and 11 others sacrificed themselves for the State when their 'plane was "compelled to meet an honourable self-explosion into the enemy position", as the result of damage by an enemy bullet.

* * * *

"I am told by an eminent leader that I have revolted against the Congress. That is news to me" —Deshgaurab Subhas Chandra Bose.

We do have an occasional suspicion now and then that Subhas Babu knows not what he is doing.

* * * *

Apropos of his anti-Prohibition special pleading, Subhas Babu declares: "I have never hesitated to give expression to my honest conviction whenever public interest demands such a course."

And, of course, public interest demanded such a course only in July 1939.

* * * *

According to the Deshgaurab it is a "small group that now dominates the Congress and the Congress Ministries with the help of a packed majority."

What a compliment to the packers who had elected him President of the Tripuri Congress.

But they, too, should forgive him. Subhas Babu knows not, etc., etc.

* * * *

A Muslim League Conference in a U. P. town has demanded of the All-India Muslim League the appointment of a Committee of expert educationists to prepare courses of study for the education of Muslims on Islamic lines.

Let's hope it doesn't take more than a couple of years or so to arrange the preliminaries—the education of the selected "exper's" on Islamic lines.

* * * *

"Doubtless the Japanese authorities had hoped to use the rumpus in Tientsin as the thin edge of wedge, whereby the whole position of the Western Powers in China could be underlined."

—"News Chronicle".

Doubtless the British Liberal journal does not quite know that the Japanese know their Chamberlain better than it does.

* * *

A Nazi expert on National Health has criticised "the average tendency of the entire German population to eat too much" as "a sort of high treason".

That should not be taken to mean, however, that the boa-constrictor is proposing to disgorge Czecho-Slovakia, etc.

* * * *

"We are, therefore, driven back to the conclusion previously expressed in these columns, namely, that the present world tension cannot safely last much longer. Something must give way".

—Anglo-India.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain again?

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The object of General Sir Edmund Ironside's visit to Warsaw is to harmonise the plans of the Polish General Staff to the Brit... and French Staff plans.

Let us hope it does not involve resigning the former to the latter.

* * * *

Film Star Breaks Fast

—Headline.

Good. But—which is much more important—what was she wearing?

* * * *

Polish newspapers suggest that Germans in Western Poland should be removed as they are removed from South Tyrol.

But who will discharge their patriotic duties then in Western Poland?

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Some girls look pretty in a riding habit and some have a habit of looking pretty all the time.

The man who lives for himself alone hasn't much to live for.

While the bookkeeper may not have been born to rule, he does it just the same.

Cigarettes are included in the up-to-date widow's weeds.

When a woman tells you that she will be ready in a minute she doesn't tell you which minute.

If a man releases a piece of property, he takes a fresh grip on it.

Immediate Risk Of War In Europe

ROOSEVELT'S WARNING TO SENATORS

Neutrality Law Decision Would Weaken Peace Efforts Of U. S.

NEW YORK, July 19.

President Roosevelt has issued a solemn warning of the dangers of the Euro ean situation at a Conference of Republican and Democrat Senators at White House, last night, according to New York Herald Tribune.

WAR AHEAD

He stated that the European situation was much more dangerous than it was generally suspected and that Herr Hitler may provoke a war any day of the week or month, the newspaper adds.—Reuter.

TALKS AT WHITE HOUSE

President's Summer Plans

WASHINGTON, July 17.

A statement read by Mr. Early, President's Press Secretary, after a three-hour Conference says that the Democratic Party member, Senator Barkley, and Republican McNary agreed that the consensus of opinion on the part of most of the members of the Senate present was that no action on Neutrality Legislation can be obtained in the Senate during the present session and the majority in the Senate would concur with this view but would consider neutrality legislation in the beginning of the next session.

A second statement read by Mr. Early says that President Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull maintained the definite position that failure of the Senate to take action now would weaken the leadership of the United States in exercising a potent influence in the cause of preserving peace among other nations in the event of a new crisis in Europe between now and next January.

Mr. Early replied emphatically in the affirmative a reporter's question whether the statements meant that no further attempts would be made to revise Neutrality Legislation in this session, adding that "there seems to be a difference of opinion whether such a crisis will develop".

TALKS WITH SENATORS

It is stated that the adjournment date of the Congress was not discussed at a meeting at which Mr. Hull and Senators Garner Barkley, Pittman, Borah, McNary and Austin were present. President Roosevelt argued long and manfully to sway the Senators to his viewpoint, Reuter's Washington correspondent learns.

The President and Mr. Hull were emphatic that a risk of war existed in Europe and their view was based on the most reliable reports of United States diplomats in Europe.

ROOSEVELT'S PLANS

The immediate reaction in well-informed circles in Washington was that the President would now carry the case to the people during his tour of the Western United States this summer.

NO PARTY LINES

At the same time, the Republicans, it is considered, are anxious not to be manoeuvred into the position of espousing isolation and giving an advantage to the Democrats for the 1940 elections. Therefore it is thought that they will endeavour to settle Neutrality, the first thing in the next session, with a free vote outside party lines.—Reuter.

SITUATION BAD ENOUGH

LONDON, July 19.

As a first witness to support his thesis, the "Herald Tribune" adds, President Roosevelt will be able to cite Mr. Davies, the U. S. A. Ambassador in Brussels, who is quoted as saying to reporters after seeing the President: "I am not at all happy about the situation".

Mr. Davies is said to have painted a sorry picture of things to come in Europe, unless the United States intervened with all its moral forces on the side of London and Paris.

The President is understood to have said that the Senators' meeting that the Congress by not considering Neutrality now would risk being summoned back to Washington for a special session in summer, should war break out in Europe.—Reuter.

WILL ROOSEVELT HAVE TO CALL FOR SPECIAL CONGRESS?

WASHINGTON: July 19.

The decision to postpone consideration of the Neutrality Legislation meant that President Roosevelt would be forced to call for a special session of the Congress in the event of a European crisis developing between now and January, according to Mr. Stephen Early who told reporters that all information from Diplomatic Representatives and Intelligence Services indicated the possibility that such a crisis might develop.

Asked whether President Roosevelt was going to take the neutrality issued to the country during the forthcoming Western tour Mr. Early said: "I am certain that from the time the Congress adjourns until it reconvenes in January, the President will pray as never before in all his life that there will be no new crisis in Europe."

Some of the President's opponents seemed fully prepared to debate the issue of Neutrality before the country with the President.

Senator Johnson, a veteran isolationist, stated: "If the President goes to the country, we will go too. We will go on the slogan: "This Country Wants No War."—Reuter.

"Thetis" Enquiry To Be Adjourned

LONDON: July 19.

The "Thetis" Enquiry will be adjourned after hearing further evidence of Capt. Oram until it is known whether salvage attempts will be successful.—Reuter.

'AXE' ON WORLD FAIR STAFF

NEW YORK: July 19.

Several hundred employees at the New York World's Fair were dismissed in an economy move, dictated by the failure of attendance to come up to expectations.

It is believed that possibly 1,600 men are affected.—Reuter.

EUPHRATES FLOOD CONTROL

LONDON: July 19.

Arrangements have been made under which British engineers will stop the extensive floods of the Euphrates by the construction of works near Ramadi, Iraq, to convert thousands of acres of useless water-logged land into valuable agricultural areas.

The work will occupy four years and cost the Iraq Government about £900,000. It will be undertaken in autumn by a London firm. The scheme is to divert the flood waters to a point about 50 miles west of Baghdad and convey them into Lake Habbaniyah, which is an Imperial Airways base. Two canals will be cut to act as an escape from the lake into a desert depression. British materials will consist mainly of cement and sluice gates, costing together a sum of £100,000.—Reuter.

More Scope For Immigrants

MELBOURNE: July 19.

An extension of the scheme for immigration from Europe under plans similar to those already approved by the Swiss and Netherlands Governments was announced by the Minister for the Interior. It is believed that the scheme has provided emigrants from Denmark, Finland and Sweden.—Reuter.

6 Million Ready For Defence

Announcement At Moscow Sports Parade

MOSCOW, July 18.

The Soviet now has six million persons who have passed sports test entitling them to wear the badge "Ready For Labour and Defence".

This announcement was made in connection with a sports parade of 40,000 men and women in the Red Square.

M. Stalin, M. Kalinin, M. Molotov, and Marshal Vorishilov attended the demonstration which was received with great enthusiasm and greetings in languages of the various peoples of the Soviet Union.

M. Mikhailov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League, said that the Soviet Union was ready at any moment to rise and defend their country.—Reuter.

MACDONALD AND ARAB MANIFESTO

LONDON, July 19.

In the House of Commons referring to the Arab Manifesto, Mr. MacDonald emphasised that the document was not published by his Department.

Mr. Williams asked whether in view of the denunciation by the Mufti and his colleagues, Mr. MacDonald was still continuing negotiations. Mr. MacDonald declared he had no negotiations with Palestine Arabs since the London Conference.

"MASS OF FALSEHOOD."

In the House of Commons, Mr. MacDonald stated that he had received a reply from the High Commissioner in Palestine characterising as a piece of propaganda containing a mass of falsehoods the document recently issued by the Arab Centre in London describing alleged atrocities.

Replying to Mr. Maxton, who asked whether the charges were individually untrue Mr. MacDonald said he could say so quite categorically adding that the document was so fantastic that it condemned itself as untrue.—Reuter.

BRITAIN TRUSTS OLD SHIPS AND EFFICIENCY

LONDON, July 19.

No new ships have been projected as a direct reply to the launching of German cruisers, stated Mr. Shakespeare, who was reminded by questioners in the House of Commons that the British Commonwealth already possessed fifteen, and eight-inch gun cruisers and the Commonwealth's material margin, therefore, was considerable.

Mr. Shakespeare also pointed out that in ships of the same classes, even though of different ages, superiority in the battle depended on training and efficiency of the personnel as well as on more material factors.—Reuter.

Hartal At Simla

SIMLA, July 18.

Simla is observing a complete "Hartal" to-day as a protest against the police firing on Prajamandal workers in Dhami State in the Simla district.

A public meeting was held last evening when resolutions condemning the firing and to collect funds to help the sufferers were adopted. A big procession was also taken out.—United Press.

SPAIN COMING CLOSER TO ITALY

Sequel To Ciano's Visit

ROME, July 19.

Spain has already "lined up in the camp opposed to that of the two great democracies," declares a statement issued by the Italian Foreign Office commenting on Count Ciano's visit to Spain. It says: "Spain has already accomplished two stages on the new path which she intends to follow. She has joined the Anti-Comintern Pact and left the League of Nations. Count Ciano's journey has shown that Spain and Italy are linked by friendship which has proved itself and will prove itself again.

General Franco's Spain knows that she can count to-day and to-morrow on the ready and absolute solidarity of Fascist Italy.

General Franco will see for himself the nature of the Italian popular feeling towards the new Spain when he visits Rome and Italy towards the end of September and receives triumphal honour."—Reuter.

4 Killed When British Bomber Crashed

LONDON, July 19

An R. A. F. officer, two non-commissioned officers and an aircraftman were killed when a Hampden bomber crashed at Corby in Lincolnshire.

The engine was buried in a six-foot crater and the explosion shook the windows in Corby village two miles away.

The wreckage of the machine burned for several hours before a heavy rainstorm extinguished the flames.—Reuter.

BR. BOMBERS OVER FRANCE

LONDON: July 19.

Capt. Balfour, Under-Secretary of State for Air, was a member of the crew of one of the Wellington Bombers, which, with other aircraft numbering 100 and including Whitley Bombers and Blenheims, had a second training flight over France to-day.

Some of the flights completed the tour of French territory and returned to the bases in England within three hours of setting out. Others are due to return in the afternoon.

When some of the machines crossed Paris at a tremendous speed they were at a great height. Two Squadrons flew to Avalon, 150 miles south of Paris.

The party of British bombers flew over Marseilles before returning to England.—Reuter

CRAIGIE-ARITA TALKS

No Need For Pessimism, Holds Japanese News Agency

TOKIO, July 19.

Sir Robert Craigie and Mr. Arita had two conversations to-day whereafter they adjourned until Friday.

A Japanese Foreign Office communique issued after this afternoon's conversation, which lasted 80 minutes states that the general background of the Tientsin situation was again discussed and the meeting adjourned "to give time for further consideration."

NO NEED FOR PESSIMISM

Following this morning's talk a Japanese news agency stated. "It is authoritatively understood that Sir Robert Craigie informed Mr. Arita clearly of the stiff attitude prevailing in Britain, but in view of his own manifest desire for conciliation, there is no reason for pessimism."

After the second meeting a Japanese news agency stated: "It is authoritatively understood there was no change of the atmosphere.

Sir Robert Craigie maintained the conciliatory attitude, but stood firm on Britain's claims."—Reuter.

NAZI EXPORTS INCREASE

Price-cutting Sales Outside At German Taxpayer's Cost

BERLIN, July 19.

Germany's foreign trade returns for June show an excess of exports over imports of 94 million marks, the biggest this year representing an increase of 48 million over May.

The report admits, however, that the prices obtained in June were much below those in May. Germany appears to be selling goods at rockbottom prices at the expense of the tax-payer, who are supporting the export industry by subsidies. Trade with African countries has hardly changed, but Germany has cut down purchases in India, Dutch East Indies, Chile and Brazil and her exports to the United States have considerably declined.—Reuter.

Lisbon Military Mission In Paris

PARIS, July 19.

A party of Portuguese army officers who have been studying military problems in England have arrived. They will be staying for several days.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA, July 19. The Indian Sugar Syndicate has recommended the names of Lala Shri Ram, Mr. Devi Prasad Khaitan, Mr. B L. Grey and Mr. D. R. Narang for nomination to the Joint Sugar Control Board of the United Provinces and Bihar that is to be constituted for one year.—United

UNDERGRADS GO ON STRIKE

Protest Against Action Of H. L. Commerce College Authorities

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD: July 19.

Students of the H. L. Commerce College have gone on strike today as a protest against the College authorities not granting permission to invite Babu Subhas Bose to address the students in the College.

It will be recalled here that the students of this college held a protest meeting yesterday outside the College premises, when Mr. Bose addressed the meeting and passed a resolution condemning the attitude of the College authorities.

Five hundred students have joined the strike. The main demand of the students is for recognisation of the Students' Union.

A deputation of students is to wait on the principal in this connection

GARLAND OF PEARLS FOR SUBHAS

Rousing Reception In Gujarat Tour

(From Our Correspondent)

BULSAR, July 19.

"We are not prepared to wait indifinitely for Swaraj because we have come to the end of our patience. We are not prepared to rest content with speeches in the legislatures or with a few legislative measures undertaken in the eight provinces administered by the Congress" this was the declaration made by Babu Subhas Chandra Bose addressing a public meeting at the Kanyashala Maidan, Bulsar this morning.

Subhas Bose had a rousing reception at Surat on his arrival this afternoon from Bulsar. The crowd at the platform was so large that it was impossible to escort Mr. Bose to his carriage for about twenty minutes, in spite of elaborate volunteers and police arrangement. He sustained minor injuries on the leg, as the crowd closed, in on him, while coming down the steps of the platform. Big crowds joined the procession which took an hour to reach Jhaveriavar, where Mr. Bose was presented with a garland of Pearls' on behalf of the local jewellers.

The first function in honour of Mr. Bose was at the B. T. B. Arts College, where a gathering of over 1,000 students welcomed him. Urging the collegians to join the 'Forward Bloc', Mr. Bose said that were definite indications that the country was tired of the stagnation and drift which had set in the Congress.

Addressing the members of the Bar Association on federal scheme and India's attitude, Mr. Bose said that the Congress would be stultifying itself, if it were to allow the Britishers to impose federation on India.

Referring to his own opinion, Mr. Bose said "I am not in favour of the Asquithian policy of 'wait and see'." I am firmly of opinion that India must put forward the national demand without delay, instead of waiting to see as to when the British Government would impose federation.

The third function in the course of the evening was at Besant Hall, where Mr. Bose was welcomed by the Citizens' Association.

At Rander, a suburban town Mr. Bose addressed a Muslim gathering urging them to stand shoulder to shoulder with the others in the nation's struggle. Swaraj he said was for all whether Muslim, Christian or Parsi.

Ten thousand citizens were gathered at the Fort maidan in the night to hear Subhas Babu on the present political situation.

RECEPTION TO SUBHAS AT BULSAR

(From Our Correspondent).

BULSAR, July 19.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose who left Ahmedabad last night by the Ahmedabad Passenger had another warm reception awaiting him at the Bulsar station.

Mr. Bose and party had to keep awake in the train practically the whole night owing to the crowds that thronged at every wayside station and lustily cheered as the train steamed in. At one of the stations a group of villagers and young lads from a physical culture institution who had come with milk and garlands threatened to break open the door of the compartment which had been locked at midnight in order to avoid disturbances.

Mr. Bose was specially awakened for darshan.

Subhas Babu was received at the Bulsar station by Mr. Manibhai Gopalji Desai, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Burjorji Vikaji a Congress worker and Chairman of the Parsi Reception Committee, Mr Thakorabhai Kandas, Mr. A. S. Halbe, Mr Mohanbhai Khandubhai and Gulabhbhai Desai, Esq., Mayor of the town Leading members of the Jain community and members of the Bulsar Bar Association also joined in the procession.

Mr. Bose was taken in a procession which wended its way through the narrow streets of Bulsar holding up traffic everywhere and creating an atmosphere of intense enthusiasm never before experienced in the sleepy hollow of the town The procession passed through Khatriwad, Dhobiwad and Seth Falia before terminating in a mammoth meeting at the Kanyashala Maidan.

Subhas' Programme

(From A Correspondent)

UMRETH, July 19

On 21st July Syt. Subhas Bose is arriving at Dakor at 2-30, thence at Umreth at 4 in the evening.

Dakor public has formed a reception committee. Enthusiasm prevails. A purse is to be offered. Similar arrangements are made at Umreth. Public are impatient to receive and welcome and hear Syt. Bose.

SUBHAS TO VISIT BARODA

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, July 18.

Mr. Subhas Bose comes to Baroda on Thursday instead of Wednesday.

The Municipal Commissioner's resignation was sanctioned. Mr. Mahajani has been appointed Municipal Commissioner.

Maharaja Pratapsingh Gaekwad has invited the new Resident for a tea party today in the Rajmahal.

Her Highness Shantadevi comes here on Tuesday from Bombay.

Maharani Chimnabai goes to Kashmir.

WORKERS' ULTIMATUM TO RAILWAY BOARD

Plea For Fulfilment Of Demands: Whitley Recommendations Cited

"THIS IS A NOTICE TO THE RAILWAY BOARD. UNLESS THEY GIVE A PROPER ANSWER TO OUR DEMANDS TO-MORROW (TO-DAY, THURSDAY) WE SHALL GET READY FOR A GENERAL STRIKE ON RAILWAYS," said Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, at a mammoth rally of 15,000 Railway workers, held at Azad Maidan on Wednesday night.

A huge procession, headed by Messrs. Joglekar, Mirajkar, Vaidya and Khedgikar, arrived at the meeting.

RAILWAYMEN'S DEMANDS

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that the Railway Board had come down to Bombay from Simla for the first time to hear the workers.

The workers' representatives were meeting the members of the Board on Thursday (to-day) and their demands would be placed before them.

All the Railway unions had not obtained recognition and the Board was to give them an answer on the point.

While, serving for incredibly short terms, officers received lakhs as provident fund, the indigent workers did not receive any. Three and a half lakhs of workers out of the 6 lakhs were not receiving any provident fund.

The Royal Commission in its recommendations suggested an independent Conciliation Board but nothing of the kind was there. Only a few cases, 5 out of 600 were referred to arbitration. There was a crying need for an independent Board of Conciliation.

A cut to the extent of 30 per cent in salaries was another feature in the Board's administration and the Federation demanded a restoration of the cuts. Concluding Mr. Mehta said that the Board could set apart at least about 50 lakhs towards Provident Fund of workers, when it was paying Rs. 27 lakhs to a few officers on the same account. The Board could even afford to set apart Rs. 10-15 crores for the workers without touching the Railway bill.

ULTIMATUM.

He was giving a notice to the Railway Board on that occasion on behalf of 6 lakhs of Railway workers and unless they would get a satisfactory answer on the morrow, they would prepare for a general strike.

Mr. N. M. Joshi exhorted the workers to go ahead and they were sure to succeed in their cause.

Mr. Guruswamy, the General Secretary of the Federation, said their demands were only the recommendations of the Whitley Commission. The plea of the Federation was that disputes should be settled in case of disagreement, by a Conciliation Board.

Mr. M. A. Khan of Lahore said that they should prepare for a strike by raising funds, while carrying on negotiations as Mr. Chamberlain was playing the game on the European war-front.

Messrs. Mirajkar, Raghavendrarao, (N. G. S. R.) Pandit Mr. Prakash, (Lahore), Khwaja Mohamed Hussain and Mr R. A. Khedgikar voiced similar sentiments as the above speakers.

FUTURE ACTION.

At the end of the meeting it was announced that a meeting of the workers would be held at the Kamgar Maidan to state the future course of action in view of the parleys on the morrow (today). The decision of the General Council of the Federation also would be announced at the meeting.

THE PROCESSION.

Earlier in the evening, workers from the City Railway workshops marched to the Kamgar Maidan, where a meeting was held and was addressed by Messrs. J. B. Miller (President, N.W.R.) Ranadive and Mr. M. A. Khan (N.W.R.)

The gathering was instructed to proceed in an orderly manner to Azad Maidan.

A procession which was over a mile in length then marched to Azad Maidan with over a 100 torchlights and numerous banners.

It wended its way through Parel Road, Byculla Bridge, Bhendi Bazaar, Market, and Dhobitalao.

GIDNEY PLEADS FOR UNITY

A plea for the immediate development of an All-India Railway Labour Union representing all communal and racial interests in the country and the launching of a tearing campaign for creating unity and organisation in the rank and file was made by Lt. Col. Sir Henry Gidney in the course of his inaugural address at the 43rd annual conference of the National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma which commenced its three-day session in Bombay today.

Referring to the present day lack of unity among the workers Sir Henry Gidney opined that the best solution to the problem was the merger and amalgamation of the several unions into one central body.

World Achievement.

Pictures From Anywhere

Trying to keep up with modern inventions makes one breathless, for the achievement of yesterday is no sooner talked of than to-day's achievement puts it in the shade.

Still, we may recall the thrill of pleasure which all France had in 1935—and the pride, for she could boast that within her borders was a service unknown in England.

As far back as 1920, M. Edouard Bellin, the distinguished French inventor, was trying to send pictures by wire. In 1935 he was able to say that a Press photographer might send a news picture anywhere from anywhere in France.

It was a fine boast—and it was true.

It is still true, and the idea is that a reporter who has a picture to illustrate his news, hurries to the nearest post office, however small, knowing he has permission to use a cable. The reporter or Press photographer carries two little bags with him. In one is a battery, in the other a miniature belinograph. With the help of the belinograph he may despatch a picture by wire, a service enabling Paris newspapers to put on the streets at six in the evening pictures of what took place at Lyons at three in the afternoon.

Each picture is sent in a series of dots—22,500 to the square inch; and each dot is sent separately, though a picture 7 inches by 5 takes only 12 minutes to despatch.

Rapid Progress Of Simla Talks

How Minds Of Non-Official Advisers In Indo-Japan Trade Talks Work

DEMAND FOR MORE OFFTAKE OF COTTON BY TOKIO

SIMLA: July 19.

TWO DAYS' DISCUSSIONS HAVE BROUGHT THE NON-OFFICIAL ADVISERS IN THE INDO-JAPANESE TRADE NEGOTIATIONS SO NEAR DEFINITE FORMULATION OF THEIR CASE THAT THE DRAFTING IS EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED BY TO-MORROW AND THE ADVISERS MAY LEAVE SIMLA SOON THEREAFTER.

Outstanding Point

THE ONLY OUTSTANDING POINT AWAITING DECISION NOW RELATES TO INDIAN SHIPPING, ON WHICH ATTENTION WILL BE CONCENTRATED THIS AFTERNOON AND, IF NECESSARY, TO-MORROW.

Not Last Word

The present Simla meeting, it is pointed out, is only the beginning, and the non-official Indian case prepared as a result of it may not be the last word but may be varied in the light of later events or of fuller data. This is particularly true of the position regarding minor industries The general view among the advisers is believed to be that a fact-finding enquiry, such as was instituted three years ago by the appointment of Dr. John Mathai, should be undertaken now to gather up-to-date figures of cost of production and fair selling price of Indian minor industries with which Japanese imports compete. On these figures should be based any final decision with regard to the quantum of protection to be given to the Indian industries.

NEHRU INQUIRY

It is recalled that an enquiry of this nature was initiated in 1937 through Mr. R. K. Nehru, Special Officer, but was abandoned when soon after Japan involved herself in the "Chinese Incident", it was thought that her competition would lose its sting. In any case, it was explained conditions were so abnormal that any data collected would be no safe guide for fixing the extent of protection. These conditions still prevail and the question is asked whether irrevocable decisions are justified now any more than two years ago.

INDIAN DEMAND

With regard to some of the other aspects of the Indo-Japanese trade relations, the non-official advisers' minds would appear to have been fairly fully made up.

Firstly, it is understood, they favour an increase in the quota of Japanese offtake of Indian cotton from the present figure of ten lakhs of bales a year.

They point out that during the past three years Japan has, on the average, taken 17 lakhs of bales and should, therefore, have no difficulty in agreeing to raise the quota to 15 lakhs. Since the three year average of 17 lakhs has been possible without any corresponding increase in Indian absorption of Japanese textiles, it is not regarded unfair to expect that Japan would not want a "quid pro quo" now in the form of an increase in the present figure of 325 million yards of textiles, which she is entitled to import into India.

Secondly, the advisers want that steps should be taken to guard against any change in Burma's customs tariff and a consequent trickling of Japanese goods through Burma into India.

INDIAN SILK INDUSTRY AND PACT WITH JAPAN

Indian Merchants Demand Publication Of Tariff Board Report

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have sent the following telegram to the Government of India regarding the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement and protection to the Silk Industry:—

"Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber strongly urge that as findings and recommendations of Tariff Board regarding protection to Silk Industry will have an important bearing on the Indo-Japanese Trade discussions report of the Tariff Board on silk be published immediately. Such publication will enable necessary provisions being considered as part of the Agreement for protecting Indian Silk Industry from Japanese competition."

MENACE TO INDIAN STARCH INDUSTRY

A correspondent writes:—

Indian starch industry has approached the Government of India for protection against the dumping of foreign, non-British starch and selling it at a price almost equal to the price of raw material used in the manufacture of Starch. There are at present five starch factories in India. A sixth one is under construction. India imports starch to the tune of about 45,000 tons, costing about Rs. 50,000. The total production of Indian starch is somewhere about 9,000 tons per year. There is all likelihood of Indian factories in course of time meeting the entire demand. But this they cannot do to-day. They have to put up with heavy losses as a result of uneconomic competition and rate-cutting carried on by foreign concerns. The price of starch has been reduced to Rs. 6-12 per cwt. from its original price of Rs. 10-4 per cwt. before the starting of Indian factories.

C. P. M. L. A.'S ASKED TO EXPLAIN

Action On Breach Of Congress Party Discipline

NAGPUR, July 19.

Two members of the Congress Party in the C. P. Assembly have received communication from Congress President, Babu Rajendra Prasad, asking them to submit an explanation within ten days before disciplinary action was taken against them, in pursuance of the decision of the Congress Working Committee at its last meeting in Bombay.

It is understood, objection has been taken to the activities of Mr. A. N. Udhoji, and Mr. T. J. Kedar, M.L.A.s during the last budget session of the C. P. Assembly in March and April—certain cut motions and speeches—involving violation of party discipline.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, July 19.—The Government of Bengal have sanctioned the introduction of a degree course in metallurgy under the University of Calcutta. The examination will be held annually.

C. P. Journals In Trouble

Complaint Against 'Hitwada': Security Demand On Presses And Papers

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, July 19.

Mr. Nyas Ahmad, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nagpur, filed a complaint before the Magistrate, First Class against Mr. A. D. Mani, Editor, "Hitwada", tri-weekly organ of the Servant of India and Mr. P. D. Marathe, Secretary Kisan Sabha, under Sec. 500 and 109 I.P.C.

Mr. Marathe's article which was published in "Hitwada" stated that an Umrer Kisan Satyagrahi died of injuries sustained by rough handling of police which the complainant says is absolutely false and mischievous. "Hitwada" published this article, it is alleged that with a knowledge of its falsity since on an earlier occasion it published the news that the Satyagrahi had died of sunstroke. The Magistrate issued a search warrant. The case is fixed for July 28.

SECURITY DEMANDED

An Associated Press message says:—

The keepers of three Mohamedan printing presses and publishers of three Muslim papers at Nagpur and Jubbulpore have been directed by the C. P. Government to furnish securities of Rs. 1,000 each under the provisions of Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, following the publication of matter, either "seditious or calculated to foment communal bitterness."

It will be recalled that Government recently issued a Communique drawing the attention of the district officials to the growth of communal tension in several places and giving detailed instructions to its officers to take effective measures against communal leaders and newspapers whose activities have been found objectionable.

FRANCO-JAPANESE DISPUTE SETTLED

Dollar Price Drops: Sharp Increase In Living Cost In Shanghai Feared

HANKOW, July 19.

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE JAPANESE CONTROLLED MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT AND THE FRENCH CONCESSION HAS BEEN AMICABLY SETTLED ACCORDING TO THE DOMEI AGENCY.

Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador, started his second talk with Mr. Arita, Foreign Minister, on the Tientsin dispute at 9 a.m. (local time) at Mr. Arita's official residence in Tokio.

DOLLAR PRICE DROP

The prospects of a further sharp increase in the cost of living face Shanghai owing to a fall in the Chinese dollar to-day to fivepence farthing.

This is the second sudden drop in six weeks, as in the beginning of June the dollar fell from eightpence farthing to sixpence halfpenny. Shopkeepers promptly adjusted the price and all goods already cost 20 per cent more than yesterday.

The fall was due to a sudden withdrawal of support by the Anglo-Chinese Stabilisation Committee whose action hitherto has been without explanation though the fall was not entirely unexpected.

It is noteworthy that the break in the dollar was accompanied by a correspondingly sharp decline in the local value of the yen which was to-night at par with the dollar although the official value of the yen is still fourteen pence.—Reuter.

100 MISSING DUE TO RIVER FLOODS

MEXICO CITY, July 19.

At least one hundred people are reported to be missing from the Puebla City as a result of the Atoyac River overflowing its banks.—Reuter.

Aggressive Nationalism Is Baneful

(Continued from page 1.)

hope that there would be fuller understanding between India and Ceylon so that the traditional concord and friendship might be restored to them.

Pandit Nehru in his speech emphasised that it would be wrong to think of the great movement in India in terms of her great leaders and individuals. It was essentially a mass movement in which individuals were but symbols and landmarks indicating the pace and the progress. India was to-day on the threshold of a new age. Considering the past, present and the future, he had no doubt that India with its superior natural resources and man power "had a great future—not great in the sense of superior position in relation to other countries or domination over others but better and nobler in the sense of friendliness and co-operation with others with a message for other peoples of the world."

Great movements were shaking the world at the present age and a crisis of struggle in one part of the world affected various countries Grave economic problems were raised. "There was tremendous abundance on the one hand and tremendous poverty on the other." For better or for worse the world must change. Nineteenth century democracy was dying. They had to evolve a new democracy in a spirit of not merely nationalism but internationalism. Ceylon was a small country and India a big country. If they thought in terms of conflict in terms of "aggressive nationalism," they would be unhappy. India's nationalism was not based on such an idea.

On the other hand, if they thought in terms of friendship, "bigness or smallness does not matter." It was the best ideal for all nations, small and big in all sphere, cultural, economic and political. It was not a distant vision he was describing. He was sure that in India they were nearing it rapidly. It was the only ideal to help and solve the problem. In the case of India and Ceylon, so closely allied, they should not think in terms of conflict but friendship and co-operation. They should face the problems frankly and try to understand each other.

Pandit Nehru is expected to address a mass meeting on Sunday. —A.P.

CHRISTIANS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS PROHIBITION

Rev. Mathews' Strong Support

In his speech, delivered at the Bombay Missionary Conference, at the Hume Memorial High School, Byculla, on Sunday last Rev. J. K. Mathews stated that the Christians' attitude towards Prohibition was a topic of engaging interest, as was his attitude towards every social reform and political measure. Contrary to the case of the Hindu and the Muslim, the Christian had no specific injunction which forbade him to drink. But he did have something which was really more of a restraint. What was lacking in the letter was present in the spirit of his religion.

Speaking as regards the medicinal value of liquor Rev. Mathews said: "Even for that purpose alcoholic drinks are not so widely recommended or employed as in earlier days. One branch of the Christian Church also insists on the sacramental use of wine. But a great number of Christians "do not" think this is required."

Continuing the speaker said:—

"The Christian who has felt deeply that drinking 'is' an evil, will want that evil removed. Of course, opponents will shout "It is impossible!" "Utopian!" This has been the cry in the fact of every social reform and all scientific advance. A hundred years ago men were preaching that slavery was a blessing. No one preaches that way to-day! Thus every evil must give way before the irresistible advance of justice and truth. Drinking can be destroyed, for it must be destroyed! Yet one wonders whether the objectors really have the welfare of the unemployed at heart.

PRIVILEGES OF LEGISLATORS

Simla Conference Decides For Provincial Bills On Bengal Model

SIMLA, July 19.

Privileges of members of Legislatures are understood to have been exhaustively discussed at the Conference of Presidents and Speakers in Simla to-day and the general opinion appears to have been in favour of the Provinces having each its own Bill of Privileges modelled on the recent Bengal Bill but with suitable modifications.

BENGAL BILL PROVISIONS.

Provisions of the Bengal Bill met with general approval but some sharp differences of opinion emerged on the clause relating to the rights of the Press in publishing reports of proceedings.

The clause runs as follows::—

"No editor, printer or publisher of any newspaper or any person connected with editing, printing and publishing of such newspaper shall be liable in law on account of a faithful and correct report or a fairthful and fair summary of the proceedings of the Assembly, provided that the provisions of this section shall not be applicable to any part of the proceedings, publication of which is prohibited by Mr. Speaker."

The majority opinion is reported to have been in favour of omitting any special provision of this nature and leaving the ordinary law of the land to be applied wherever necessary as at present.

A few remaining points on the subject of privileges as also a few other minor matters will be discussed to-morrow they are not expected to occupy the Conference more than an hour at the most—and the Conference will then terminate.

The form of address applicable to women Deputy Speakers, of whom there are two in Indian Legislatures now, was one of the lighter topiacs of discussion and it is believed that the address: "Madam Deputy President" was favoured by many.

It is learned that the Conference agreed not to take up the question whether a Speaker should contest his seat at the time of election with a party label or should seek election solely on his merits as Speaker.—A. P.

SWAMI SATYA DEO'S APPEAL FOR HYDERABAD SATYAGRAHA.

UNAO, July 18.

At a meeting he said that the Satyagraha was carried on the Congress principles. He repudiated the charge that they were against the Congress. He appealed to the Arya Samajist leaders to court imprisonment after which the public would follow them. He narrated his experiences in Germany. He said that he did not know why the Congress opposed Germany as it was only Germany which helped the Congress in 1930 by making propaganda for it. In the end he appealed to the audience to be with the Congress.

SERICULTURE IN MYSORE

BANGALORE, July 18

The meeting of the board of sericulture, held this afternoon at the Secretariat, considered the question of the measures to be taken to develop the sericultural industry in Mysore and after reviewing the action taken to improve the industry during the past 12 years, recommended that more important experiments in respect of mulberry cultivation, silkworm rearing, silk reeling, etc., should be undertaken and the results of the experiments, that were being conducted at the Channapatna Silk Farm, should be diseminated to sericulturists.

James' Plain-Speaking To Europeans

Calls Upon Community To Join Nationals In Protest Against Union Government's Anti-Indian Drive

That greater pressure would have been brought upon Parliament if the issue was not Indian Minorities but British Minorities who had been subjected to invidious treatment overseas, was the admission made by Mr. F. E. James, M.L.A., in the course of a talk at Green's Hotel on Wednesday evening, on "Indians Overseas, Indians, Europeans and Federation."

He made a strong appeal to the members of both communities to come closer, and said that so long as a deliberate effort in this direction was not made, the two communities would be permanently isolated from each other. He said that there was a time when he was looked upon with suspicion by the Government, because he had taken tea with Gandhiji and was seen to be friendly with a number of Indians. A number of difficulties did arise to prevent such a friendship—language, social and religious customs, political status and standards of living. On the other hand, there were common grounds also, like art and culture which provided a common ground for social intercourse. He emphasised the importance of such a friendship between the two peoples which was every day becoming more urgent, on account of the complications of international politics.

INDIANS OVERSEAS.

Referring to the problem of the Indians Overseas, he said that he agreed entirely with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the acute nature of the problem and one had to go beyond immediate symptoms for the real cause. Racial theories, economic stress, rise of nationalism etc. were some of the many reasons which had evolved the problem.

It was essential that the life and property of the Indian settlers and traders in Burma should be safeguarded. The trouble in the last one and half years was due to the surge of a crude type of nationalism. It was accentuated by the propaganda of foreign powers who had recognised the importance of Burma for the control of the Empire in the Far East.

Ceylon also presented the same problem. Unemployment of the Singalese had become an increasingly paramount problem for the Ceylon Government. He sympathised with the predicament of the Ceylon ministry, but he certainly did not sympathise with their scheme for wholesale repatriation of the Indians from that country. He did not see the justice in the method, or in the unilateral action of the Government of Ceylon without consulting the Government of India. This presented the same sordid features of "Self-determination" which led to the tragedies of Czecho-slovakia, Austria and which was creating world-unrest due to the question of Danzig.

UNION GOVT. CRITICISED.

The problem of the Indians in South Africa was slightly different. Here was to be seen the racial theory at work. The social ostracism and the economic segregation of the Indians was the result. The racial discrimination against the Indians, was of Dutch origin and had the blessings of the Dutch Church. It was also true that due to their lower standard of living and thrifty ways many Indians had ousted their European competitors from business by price-cutting etc.

He strongly criticised the Union Government and said that by this action they had contributed liberally to the embarrassment of the home Government in their already embarrassed state.

He said that India could retaliate the South African Government by economic measures and by "gestures." All communities including the European community in India could communicate their "regret" to the Union of South Africa at the step they had taken against the Indian traders.

CASE FOR FEDERATION.

Coming to the problem of Federation, Mr. James stated that some form of Federation was essential to evolve a unified India. There were disparities and anomalies in the scheme. But the working of Provincial Autonomy had shown that the Act was only a skeleton and could in practice yield good results. He regretted that the relations between the Centre and the Provinces were becoming increasingly estranged The same was true of British India and the States. The Hindu-Muslim problem was also assuming acute proportions. It was necessary for the Princes to realise that they could not have a unified federal India without the surrender of some of their sovereignty-powers and privileges.

The only way for a united India concluded Mr. James, an India which is a sovereign force and not a sovereign weakness, a country with some power in the international world was a federated India.

WAR IN OCTOBER

People Of Egypt Warned

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

(From Our Correspondent)

According to the report published in the Magazine "Akher-Saa", an intimation has been sent by the British authorities to the Egyptian Government that war is expected in October or November.

An official communique has been issued by the authorities in Egypt to the public that every man should purchase a gas mask, which is made available in certain places mentioned therein. It is also stated in the communique that the situation in Europe is very tense and everyone in Egypt should be careful about purchasing a gas mask.

NO LIQUOR FOR ARMY

An official order has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Army totally prohibiting the use of alcohol. It has been emphasised that it is against religion and that it is honourable and manly for a military man not to drink alcohol.

It is reported from Abyssina that the Italian Government are forcibly collecting all available foodstuff of the country in large quantities.

The Muslims are put to great hardship and are forced to surrender all grain It is also reported that people of many of the villages are starving.

Foreign Affairs

(Continued from Page 6).

surest way of doing this is to play up to the fears of the petty bourgeoisie who still hold the balance of power at the elections in Britain and France. If this petty bourgeoisie can be made to believe that war means the coming of Communism into Britain, which means the end of personal property and the coming of a classless society without individual enterprises which bring in large fortunes, then it would be easier to pave the way for a second Munich. Somehow, the masses in England, backed up by men who have ideals in life, is difficult to be fooled. Socialism has attracted some of the finest brains in England and the way is not so easy for Mr. Chamberlain and the Cliveden set to appeal to the masses as effectively as they did before. The days are over when Empire Builders were in a majority in that great Anglo-Saxon country. To-day it is the voice of the people that can be heard at the cinemas and the public meetings when the mention of Herr Hitler, Mussolini and the Emperor of Japan, brings out from the audience the "boos" and the sneers which reflect their feelings. It is difficult in this country to understand the giving vent to such feelings, because the stalls of our cinemas are packed with people, who may have money to buy the most expensive seats, but who have little else to call their own. They bother too much about good taste and good manners and too little about the innocent women and children whose blood has washed the streets of Madrid and Shanghai, of Barcelona and Canton.

* * * *

That the British Government's attitude is one of conciliation to Hitler is to be seen from facts which have recently come to light regarding the part played by Downing Street when Monsieur Blum wanted to allow those of his countrymen who volunteered to fight for Republican Spain to cross the border and to help the people of Spain with arms and ammunition as Hitler and Mussolini had helped Franco and his followers. Said Monsieur Blum explaining his helplessness: "My heart bleeds as much as any man's for the people of Spain, but every time we make a move to help the Spanish Republic, we are warned by Downing Street that if we become involved in a war with Italy and Germany over Spain, France cannot count on British support." That is the truth between the glamorous speeches of Mr. Neville Chamberlain. One day on his tomb there will be the inscription: "O Iago! Iago! The pity of it Iago!

MUTT AND JEFF—Movie House Front-Door Admirals Have to Grab Their Glamor at Home **By BUD FISHER**

COSTUMES
NOW THAT I FOUND A CHANCE TO MAKE SOME EXTRA COIN I CAN AFFORD A PROMOTION!
TO HIRE
6-12
COST
MIGHT AS WELL GIVE THE BOYS BACK HOME A THRILL BEFORE I START!
AND LET ME SAY THAT WE ARE INDEED PROUD TO HONOR SUCH A CITIZEN AS AUGUSTUS MUTT-
AHEM!
NOW YOU'RE TALKING, MAYOR!
HOORAY!
UNTIL HE GOT HERE THE BIGGEST MAN WE EVER HAD IN TOWN WAS ONLY AN ADMIRAL!
AHEM!
MAIN PICTURE STARTS IN FIVE MINUTES! PLENTY OF SEATS IN THE ORCHESTRA!
TICKETS
THIS WEEK Tell IT TO THE MARINES
LOVE DRAMA

Establishing Harmonious Relationship Between Communities

EXPANSION OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

(Continued From Page 14)

be likewise accommodated by nomination.

Government add:—

"Even the power of nomination need not always be uninfluenced by the opinion of the interests for the protection of which it may be exercised, and—where a large number from any one interest or community is to be nominated, for example the five members from among Harijans, certain elective processes may be set into motion by which Government may select the five out of a panel elected by a Harijan association or organisation recognised for the purpose."

Basic Interests

As regards the basis of interests, Government state that it is not necessary to repeat all that has been said by the Reforms Committee itself in support of that basis.

They add, however, that "political constitutionalism, if based on territorial representation, does not give to economic interests in a State as true a representation as that based on such interests themselves. A shifting of emphasis to the economic motif is likely to import a greater degree of realism into legislation, even into politics as such. In a State comprising different ethnic linguistic and religious divisions, economic interests alone are likely, sooner or later, to transcent those barriers of race, language and religion on which such disproportionate emphasis tends to be laid."

Since the Government proposals imply that the representation of interests will be only by those who are engaged in the interests to be represented, Government state that they are aware of the criticism that the type likely to be returned will not be sufficiently vocal or advanced. "That in essence", they say, "is the plea of those who would import the professional politician into the representation of every interest, for, as far as consciousness of his needs is concerned, the Council is fully convinced that the agriculturist or the labourer possesses it fully and does not stand in need of being represented by others engaged in occupations which may in some cases be even basically opposed to his interests." The direct association thus afforded will give to such interests for the first time the necessary training required in the art of legislation while creating at the same time a constitutional channel for direct ascertainment of their needs and desires in the matter of legislation.

Joint Electorates

GOVERNMENT HAVE REJECTED THE DEMAND FOR SEPARATE ELECTORATES AND MAINTAINED THE PRINCIPLE OF JOINT ELECTORATES ON THE BASIS OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS.

Government recall the recommendations of the late Rai Balmukund, a former Reforms Commissioner, endorsed subsequently by a Sub-Committee, that there should be equality of numbers between Hindus and Muslims in the representation given in the Legislature. It is pointed out that this was also the basis of the late Sir Ali Imam's scheme submitted nineteen years ago.

Government recommend to his Exalted Highness that that ratio should now be accepted for purposes of all the representative bodies so that both among the elected and among the nominated members there should be equality of numbers as between Hindus and Muslims. Worked on the basis of joint electorates and within the principle of economic interests, Government opine that such reservation of seats would help to eliminate rivalry between candidates on communal lines which may otherwise so easily lead to communal friction within the interests themselves In justifying the ratio recommended by Rai Balmukund, Government state:—

"Certain sections of Muslims have, as a result, demanded separate electorates and a statutory majority in all the representative bodies; corresponding sections among Hindus have referred to the standards of minority representation in the League of Nations according to which the Muslims would not be entitled to any special consideration. In fact, these standards have never been applied to India where, in some Provinces, certain minorities have been given representation six times their number even though they did not form more than one per cent of the total population. The Council does not find it possible to reconcile Deccani nationalism or a united State consciousness with either of these two extremes. . . . . Besides, the importance of the Muslim community in the State, by virtue of its historical position and its status in the body-politic, is so obvious that it cannot be reduced to the status of a minority in the Assembly."

No Separate Electorates

Government's further observations in this connection read as follows:—

"After full consideration, the Council feels it cannot recommend separate electorates; reservation of seats must, in its opinion, be worked within the essential framework of interests and on the basis of joint electorates conditional on a candidate obtaining at least 40 per cent. of the votes of his community as cast in each interest.

Such reservation of Hindu and Muslim seats will eliminate rivalry between candidates on communal lines which may otherwise so easily lead to communal friction within the interests themselves and defeat the very purpose with which the basis of interests has been prescribed.

The requirement that a candidate should obtain 40 per cent. of the votes of his community in each interest safeguards the interests of the community in question while joint electorates provide for the assertion of the voice of the other communities in the election of the candidate."

His Exalted Highness has accepted these proposals.

Government's proposals in this matter too are in advance of the Reforms Committee's recommendations. The official members of the Committee were against the presentation or discussion of the budget in the Legislature being made obligatory. The majority of the Committee were, however, in favour of this being made obligatory but only to the extent of a general discussion.

Government have disagreed with the view of the official members; they say that the placing of the budget before the Assembly once a year is one of the best means of effecting association in a matter of such public importance as the allocation of the revenue and expenditure of the State. They, therefore, recommend that the presentation of the budget statement, indicating the major as well as the minor heads, should be made obligatory for purposes of a general discussion. They go further; in addition to such a general discussion they recommend that the Assembly should be empowered to move and vote on specific resolutions relating to the major and the minor heads, excluding only matters which are otherwise excluded from the purview of the Assembly itself.

Assembly's Powers

With regard to the transfer of subjects, Government have entrusted a longer list to the Legislature for purposes of interpellation, resolutions, motions, Bills or other proceedings, leaving a small and undefined residue with respect to which all such proceedings may be initiated but with the previous permission of Government. A specified class of matters has been indicated, covering generally matters which require All-India co-ordination or Law and Order, in regard to which Bills are left to the initiative of Government but questions may be asked and resolutions and other proceedings initiated by permission.

Where the Reforms Committee had recommended 44 subjects to be within the purview of the Legislature, Government have extended that list to cover 52 subjects.

The result of such a rearrangement is, firstly, that the new list of matters expressly excluded from the purview of the legislature does not contain, unlike the list recommended by the Reforms Committee, matters ordinarily requiring legislation, for which recourse to the Assembly has been made necessary.

Another result is the inclusion of many important matters within the purview of the Legislature, which according to the Committee's recommendation, were subject either to the initiative or to the previous permission of Government. Thus, Post Office Savings Bank, Quarantine, Corporations, the law of Insurance, the conduct of Banking, Standards of Weight, Factories. Welfare of Labour, Conditions of labour, Unemployment, Insurance, Development of Industries, have now been expressly included within the Legislature's purview.

A proviso has been added to the effect that no Bill on any matter within the purview of the Legislature shall, if it affects the religious belief or practice of any community or sect in the Dominions, be initiated by the Assembly without the previous permission of Government.

Nizam's Instructions

In according sanction to the above proposals of Government, His Exalted Highness has added the following instructions:—

"The basis of interests has been selected not only to bring the different interests into closer association with each other and with my Government but also in the interest of the poorer classes of my subjects. Financial limits may be necessary in certain cases for determining the franchise, but I would regard any too high a limit, in a country which is largely agricultural, as defeating to some extent the object with which the economic basis has been prescribed.

"Although, as unanimously recommended by the Reforms Committee, the Legislature will be of a recommendatory character, nevertheless, the duty will rest on the executive no less than on the non-official members of the different bodies of importing into the working of the Constitution that spirit of accommodation and response which must be its keynote. Motions and resolutions of the Assembly should, after consideration by the Departments concerned, be reported on to my Council for such action as may be deemed necessary.

"My Council itself should not ordinarily move for the exercise of the power of certification or veto with respect to any legislation without referring it back to the Assembly for further consideration. A similar spirit should govern the grant of permission to ask questions, move resolutions or motions or to introduce Bills with respect to any matter not expressly included within the purview of the Assembly."

His Exalted Highness the Nizam adds:—

"The expansion of the present Legislative Council to the proportions of the proposed Assembly will be of help to me, whenever I may require it in a particular case, in going outside the usual circle of noblemen and officials for selecting Members of my Executive Council, as I shall then have before me the names of such members of the Assembly as may by their character, loyalty and judgment of public affairs have merited my confidence and proved their ability to discharge the onerous duties attached to membership of my Council."

Statutory Committees

As recommended by the Reforms Committee, Government have proposed the appointment of Statutory Advisory Committees to advise Ministers in respect of 1. Finance, 2. Public Health, 3. Agriculture, 4. Industries, 5. Education, 6. Hindu Endowments; and 7. Muslim Endowments.

The Committees will have the power to discuss and record, for the consideration of the Government, their opinions on questions of policy and on all new schemes involving expenditure. In the composition of the Committee the proportion of officials to non-officials will always remain equal. Members of these Committees will ordinarily be the members of the Assembly, the Chairman to be the Minister-in-charge, who will not have the power of voting.

The Finance Committee will consider, discuss and record its opinion on the budget note, on any scheme or measure involving fresh or additional taxation, on important proposals for the improvement of finances or for retrenchment, on reports or recommendations of such special Committees as may be appointed by the Government to consider any of the above matters and on Bills proposed to be introduced in the Assembly with respect to any of the above matters.

Sanctioning the proposal, His Exalted Highness has added the following instructions:—

"Such Members of my Government as will be assisted by Statutory Advisory Committees must have due regard to their advice, and must refer cases where they may disagree with such advice to my President of the Council.

Here, too, it should be open to him to refer any case of disagreement back to a Committee for further consideration."

Local Government

The present position with regard to Local Self-Government has been explained in a separate Communique issued simultaneously. It shows that, besides the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation which is governed by an Act based on the Bombay model, there are District Boards in all districts and Taluq Boards in each Taluq, with revenue officers as Presidents and half the members officials and half nominated non-officials. Municipal Committees exist in 8 major towns, consisting of official members and nominated non-officials. In 57 other towns, taxes are levied under the Hyderabad Local Cess Act, in 14 of these, Town Committees have been sanctioned, while the budgets of the other 43 towns are administered by the Taluq Boards as Town Committees.

The Reforms Committee had recommended that Taluq Boards should be abolished and District Boards reconstituted, each consisting of 24 members and having an elected majority in the proportion of 7.5. These Boards should, like the Legislative Assembly, be constituted on the basis of economic interests. Communications, Public Works, Health and Sanitation, and education were to be included within the purview of the District Boards.

The finances of the Board were to be based on Local Cess, Profession-Tax, Pilgrim-Tax Amusement Tax. Tolls (Motor cars to be exempted as the Central Government levies the tax), grants from Government and contributions from private individuals or local bodies, and income from (a) remunerative enterprise (b) the property of the Board (c) license fees and fines, (d) local cess on the excise revenue.

The Reforms Committee had also recommended that towns with a population of 15,000 and above and all District Headquarters should have municipalities constituted on the basis of interests.

Government, in agreeing generally with the recommendations, have suggested that separate Illaqa or Jagir Boards should be established for any compact Jagir area with a land revenue assessment of Rupees two lakhs or more. All other Jagir areas should be comprised within the District Boards area and the local cess collected from them should be paid by the Jagirdars into the District fund. The amount thus realised would, as far as possible, be spent for the benefit of the Jagir people.

Where the Reforms Committee had suggested an elected majority in the proportion of 7.5 over the nominated members, Government have enhanced the ratio to 5.3 stipulating that half the number of nominated members should be non-officials.

The interests to be represented in the District Boards are now to be Samasthans and Jagirs, Mashdars, Peasant proprietors, Land Tenants, Members of Rural Co-operative Societies; Labour interests, Industry and Commerce, Banking, Legal and Medical professions and women. The representation of the two major communities through each interest and otherwise is to be effected 'mutatis mutandis' in the same manner as proposed for the Legislative Assembly.

Increased Revenue

The duties and powers and sources of revenue of the District Boards are to be much the same as proposed by the Reforms Committee, except that the staffing and control of primary education will remain directly under Government. Government have not accepted the recommendation that the Boards should receive a local cess on Excise revenue as this would give them a vested interest in Excise, which was undesirable.

As regards sources of revenue for the Boards, Government have added to the list Market fees and tolls, water tax and a special rate leviable on persons oc-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1).

Unfermented Sweet Toddy Has Great Food Value

LABORATORY EXPERIMENTS ON METHODS OF PRESERVATION IN UNFERMENTED AND PURE FORM

Col. Sokhey Hopes Govt. Will Make Available To Public A Drink Of Nutritive Value

Apropos of the assurance given by Gandhiji that "Nira" would not be considered contraband after the enforcement of total Prohibition in Bombay, the Prohibition Propaganda Board has made every endeavour to carry out experiments in scientifically preserving and bottling "Nira" for use as an aereated drink.

Various experiments have been conducted in different laboratories and most of them have met with unprecedented success.

Unfermented sweet toddy has been found to contain nutritive food value, especially vitamin C.

Sweet Toddy For Sale

In spite of its prohibition scheme, it is understood, the Bombay Government hopes to make sweet toddy available for consumption as a conducive and body-building non-alcoholic drink.

A report of the result of the researches made by the Haffkine Institute is issued for publication.

TEXT OF REPORT

The Report reads:—

Researches carried out at the Haffkine Institute show sweet (unfermented) toddy to be a drink of unexpectedly remarkable nutritive value. It seems that this juice has never been adequately studied before. For this reason exact knowledge on the subject has been lacking and quite fallacious views have gained currency. It is proposed to indicate here, very briefly, some preliminary results of the present investigation.

VALUABLE SUGARS

The juice, fresh and unfermented, contains as much as 5 per cent of levulose and about the same amount of invert sugar. Levulose is a sugar of peculiar value. It is readily assimilated by the body. A normal person can take as much as half a pound of this sugar without raising even very slightly the level of his blood sugar. For this reason even the mild diabetics can use this sugar. There are very many other uses for it in medicine. Its supplies are rare and sell at somewhere from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 a lb., depending on the degree of the purity of the samples. This most valuable sugar and the almost equally valuable invert sugar entirely disappear out of toddy on fermentation. It is possible to separate out this sugar out of the juice and use it as such. Methods are being worked out to make this commercially possible. Obviously it would be more profitable to prepare levulose out of sweet toddy, rather than convert it into cheap jaggery.

VITAMIN C.

It is not generally known that sweet (unfermented) toddy has an exceedingly rich content of the anti-scorbutic vitamin. Workers at the Haffkine Institute find that the vitamin C content of some samples of sweet toddy almost equals the content of lemon juice, a fruit particularly rich in this vitamin. The importance of this discovery can hardly be exaggerated when it is realised that a large percentage of the people of India, including the well-to-do classes, suffer from the effects of deficiency of this vitamin. Types of ill-health resulting from a deficiency of this vitamin are protein. Bad teeth to affections of the spinal cord are attributed to lack of this vitamin. Only very gross deficiencies of this vitamin lead to scurvy. It is to be noted that this vitamin is of special value to women during pregnancy and actation.

This vitamin is very readily destroyed by the usual methods of handling and cooking food stuffs containing this vitamin though most leafy vegetables contain this vitamin, major part of it is destroyed in 24 hours after the leaves have been plucked and kept exposed to atmospheric temperature. Cooking destroys the rest. Even ripe fruit begin to lose their vitamin rapidly. The result of all this is that people get very little of this very important vitamin. Therefore the discovery of a new, rich and cheap source of this vitamin is a matter of considerable importance. But it is to be remembered that toddy also loses this vitamin rapidly when kept at room temperature in fermented or unfermented state. Special attention therefore has been paid to the preservation of this vitamin and will be referred to again lower down.

VITAMIN B.

Most readers will remember having heard of this vitamin being talked about in connection with toddy. Through emotional reaction to the impending enforcement of prohibition a number of medical men and others have made statements on this point without any scientific basis. Only a few days ago a medical man in a public address, by the liberal use of the phrase 'it can be experimentally demonstrated' but without having either carried out any experiments himself or even having taken the trouble to look up scientific literature, painted a lachrymose picture of babies dying at the breast of the mothers being deprived of the use of fermented toddy. According to the learned doctor fermented toddy is a rich source of vitamin B. Giving the speaker the benefit of the best possible motives, the statement could be due only to sheer ignorance of the subject. The truth of the matter is that both fermented and sweet 'toddy' contain only traces of vitamin B (anti-neuritic factor) and are not a rich source of this vitamin. The work carried out at the Haffkine Institute definitely shows that there is no ground for attributing any particular value to 'toddy' on account of its vitamin B content. And it may be stated here that vitamin B (anti-neuritic factor) is very widespread in nature and has been detected in almost all the natural food-stuffs. Among other food-stuffs, pulses, which are a common article of diet, are a particularly rich source of this vitamin.

PROTEIN.

In addition to the sugars and vitamin sweet 'toddy' juice contains 0.5 per cent of good protein.

CHANGES ON FERMENTATION.

To recapitulate fresh sweet 'toddy' contains 10 per cent of levulose and invert sugar, a small amount of valuable protein and very large quantities of vitamin C, making it a particularly valuable food and drink possessing exceptional health giving properties. When the juice is fermented and handled in the usual way the valuable sugars of the juice and its vitamins are destroyed and converted into vinegar and alcohol. It is not known to most people that absolutely uncontrolled process of fermentation to which the 'toddy' juice collected in a dirty manner is subjected in the country produces not only alcohol but also vinegar. Result is that the fermented 'toddy' as it is sold in the bazaar is not an appetizing drink. Worse still its total vitamin C content is destroyed. Thus the juice ceases to have any food value at all.

PRESERVATION OF SWEET TODDY.

These studies make it clear that the properties of this exceptionally valuable juice have remained unknown and the only process to which the juice has usually been subjected is uncontrolled fermentation. This process destroys its nutrition value in toto. Government have been keenly interested in making available to the public this health giving drink with its nutritive value absolutely unimpaired. This problem was entrusted to the Haffkine Institute and I am glad to be able to say that methods have been worked out to achieve this.

It is well-known that when the juice is collected in the ordinary way fermentation begins and proceeds rapidly. Therefore the studies had to cover both the problem of the collection of the juice and its subsequent preservation. The method or methods of preservation had to prevent the destruction of the very valuable sugars of the juice and their conversion into vinegar and alcohol, and also to preserve its vitamin C content unimpaired. Further the agent or agents used for such preservation had to be perfectly harmless to the body. Work at the Institute has evolved a method which meets all these requirements. Sweet 'toddy' preserved by this method retains its sugar and vitamin content absolutely intact for months and not even traces of alcohol form. What is more juice preserved in this way cannot be subsequently fermented. The juice, thus retains its valuable nutritive properties intact, and what is equally important, its natural fresh taste. A report on the method of preservation is being submitted to Government and it is hoped they will take up the collection and distribution of the sweet 'toddy' and thus make available to the public a drink of remarkable nutritive value.

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Undecided Over Disciplinary Action

Matter To Be Considered By Congress Cabinet

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, July 19

The question of taking disciplinary action against Left Wingers who participated in the recent demonstrations appears to be subject to correspondence between the U.P.C.C., and the working Committee. A meeting of the Provincial Committee is being held on August 5th which will consider the question. There are 70,000 members of executive bodies and 1,400,000 primary members in U.P., a large number of whom participated in the anti-A.I.C.C. demonstrations. Thus the task of disciplinary action is not easy.

It appears that many Town Committees have written to Provincial Congress Committees seeking its advice. Probably a meeting of the Working Committee will be held on the return of Pandit Nehru from Ceylon in the meantime it is likely that the Working Committee might consult the Provincial Committee before final action is taken.

PARTY FACTIONS IN CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

CAWNPORE, July 18.

The General Secretary of the City Congress Committee informs that on the request of the office-bearers of the Collectorganj Ward Congress Committee the presidents of the City and District Congress Committees attended the Ward Executive meeting. They found the situation very serious owing to party factions. Accordingly all the office-bearers have been suspended and given one week's time to compose their differences. The Joint Secretary of the City Congress Committee has been specially deputed for the purpose of conducting the work smoothly during the period of suspense. All the members and workers are requested to continue their work as usual.

LONDON, July 18.—In the House of Commons the Overseas Trade Guarantees Bill was read the third time without division and sent to the House of Lords.

A WAR OF NERVES

(Continued from page 6)

a weight of German pressure as fitted to fall in the period immediately before more on Britain than on Russia. And currents at play, with all the care for and moves towards a new imperialist understanding, does not cut out the possibility of causing a sharpening of strain in Anglo-German relations. Various influential circles in London itself now—with Winston Churchill as perhaps their ablest spokesman—reckon more on this, both due to a broader awakening to Nazi Germany's structure and aims and especially estimates of difficulties of meeting Berlin's aims held as more likely to pass more than convenient or feasible limits for British interests.

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As regards South-eastern Europe, German-Italian policy now shows increased care to draw Bulgaria nearer to the Axis and to push a campaign against Turkey. The Bulgarian Premier is now on a visit to Berlin. There are reformers to Germany working to lend an urge to Bulgarian revisionist aims against Greece and Rumania. Ex-emperor Ferdinand of Bulgaria who resides in Germany is understood as serving as a useful force for the plan of strengthening Bulgarian-German co-operation. The stand adopted by Turkey, particularly after the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, has come as a disappointment to Germany and Italy. In the German press the new President of Turkey is accused of betraying the tradition of Attaturk. Berlin apparently assumes to know what is better for Turkey than the President of Turkish Republic, a popular figure and a statesman of proved ability and shrewdness. The criticism but evidences a sense of keen disappointment Meanwhile a consequence of this disappointment mixed with an irritation is Berlin advancing to work up Arab opinion against Turkey. German-Italian propaganda activity in the Arab world shows signs of closer co-ordination and greater extension. A role of Britain in regard to the Arab world or parts of it, determined by considerations of securing important British imperialist interest in Asia, falls to the advantage of German propaganda drive. The development of a progressive path is checked here as in the Far East where Britain would be helping the cause of China really by adopting a bold policy of liquidation of concessions instead of still trying to retain with them with reduced powers under an arrangement with Japan. The effectiveness of democratic leadership will be determined more in the future by its attitude to the colonial question. And particularly that of Britain or one with Britain in main role, owing to the more important character or aspect of Britain as a colonial Power and the advanced positions of some of her big colonial holdings, above all, India.

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There is no mistaking that India will be drawn more into the picture in the period ahead, whether Britain recognises the possibility or desires the development. This because, the implications of the European tension tend to assume a wider and wider range. The effectiveness of British position will not be safeguarded alone by armament increases and extensions of some more contacts, in the light of the nature and positions of British interests and the broadened implications of new forces at play. More pointedly Britain will have to face the issue of meeting movements in the advanced colonial units, herself faced with a neo-imperialist challenge. If this suggests new tasks to Britain, it also indicates to India the need of closer attention to currents outside keeping care both to the trends in the direction of a new imperialist settlement that can prove to be much at the expense of a country like India and to currents causing extension of strain in Anglo-German relations. Then all things point to a tension staying and developing, suggesting more strongly than even now, the alternatives of advances to new settlements of wide reaching implications or turns of courses of clash. It is a position that from a country like India in the light of the strain in Europe, moves in the Far East and with clear indications of the aims of the aggressive fascists States, calls for close and timely thinking. These are circumstances significant enough to bear repititions, relating to the nature of the strain in Europe and their implications.

CAWNPORE MUSLIM LEAGUE TO CREATE DEADLOCK.

CAWNPORE, July 18.

The Cawnpore Muslim League has asked the Muslim members of the Municipal Board not to attend the meetings for three months and thus create a deadlock. After three months they will resign their seats.

Grading Gives Better Return

Agricultural Maketing Adviser's Report

The results of grading stations showed that producers will secure enhanced prices for graded produce, sometimes by over 50 per cent, says the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India in his report for 1938 published to-day.

The report states that by the end of 1939, 60 grading stations had been started for eggs, fruit, ghee, flour, and tobacco by the Central Marketing Staff, with the help of the local staffs and 40 certificates of authorisation were issued individual packets of Ag mark products under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act. Many of these stations are run by producers who reap a direct benefit besides an appreciation in prices. The standardisation of contract terms giving a better price for improved quality, progressed considerably by trade conferences during the year, when terms for wheat, linseed and groundnuts were formulated.

Regulating Middleman's Charges.

To regulate the market charges which at times amounted to a high proportion of the producers' price, measures were taken in hand for legislation in the Punjab, United Provinces, Bihar, Bengal, North-West Frontier Province and Sind. Bombay is considering the extension of Cotton Markets Act to cover all products, and Madras the extension of the existing Commercial Crops Markets Act. Marketing legislation has also progressed during the year in the States like Hyderabad, Baroda, Travancore, Gwalior, Kashmir, Mysore, Patiala and Porbandar.

In the standardisation of weghts investigations showed that, inspite of wide variations, the cardinal weights tola, seer and maund were largely similar throughout the whole of India. Standardisation of these weights was the object of legislation in the Central Legislature!

A Market New Service giving day-to-day position of supplies and prices, has been instituted, to bring producers into close personal touch with the markets. The local marketing staffs have been able to secure over 100 reduced freight rates on 27 graded commodities, in seven Provinces this is a direct way of reducing the cost of distribution.

More Commodities Surveyed

Surveys relating to barley, gram, maize, rape seed mustard seed and toria, mangoes, ghee and butter, wool and hair, sheep and goats, apples and other pome fruits, oranges and other citrus fruits, fish and cashewnuts, were continued. The local surveys for milk, cattle, coffee, rice, groundnuts, bananas, hides and skins, cooperative marketing, potatoes, coconuts and markets and fairs have been more or less completed.

Apart from the regular surveys, special surveys for lac, sugar, coffee and jute are in progress.

Realising the importance of the development work, certain provincial Governments increased their marketing staff by one or more, officers, while others are contemplating similar action. Two more states—Gwalior and Bahawalpur—appointed full time marketing officers who have started work after preliminary training under the central staff. An officer of the Animal Husbandry Department was deputed by the Jodhpur State for training in marketing survey work.

The report deals with the various conferences held during the year and gives the reports from Senior Marketing Officers and contains numerous appendices.

Uproar At Temple-Entry Meeting

MADURA, July 18.

Pandemonium prevailed at a temple-entry meeting when reference was made to the Madura knitting factory strike and Minakshi Mills affairs. The meeting was addressed by prominent Congressmen, including Mr. Ramaswami Reddiar, President, Tamil Nadu Congress. When Mr. Reddiar was speaking chits were handed over to him containing questions relating to the Madura knitting factory dispute and the labour situation in Sri Minakshi Mills. There was a rush towards the platform and as the situation became tense the President dissolved the meeting.—A. P.

Deaf And Dumb Girl In Quandary

Claimed By Rival Organizations; Police Inspector's Clever Ruse

(From Our Correspondent)

CAWNPORE, July 19.

A 14 year old Punjabi girl who was deaf and dumb and was wearing Punjabi apparel consisting of salwar and kurta caused sensation at the Cawnpore Central Station yesterday. She was claimed both by the Muslim League and Hindu Sabha. Before the police could intervene, she was whisked away to the Muslim League Office but the police pursued the Muslims and recovered her from the Office. Large crowds of both communities gathered in tense excitement and claimed possession of the girl.

The Police Sub-Inspector devised an ingenious plan to discover her religion. He served her food in two styles one Muslim and another Hindu. The girl took food from the Hindu thal and asked the Constable to remove the Muslim thal which also contained meat. The girl was then given to the Hindu Orphanage.

STUDENTS COME OUT OF CLASSES

Support Of Demand For Release Of Politicals

CALCUTTA, July 19.

In pursuance of the appeal issued by the Bengal Provincial Students' Federation, students of many schools and colleges in the city and suburbs came out of their classes this morning to participate in the demonstration in support of the demand for the release of political prisoners.—A. P.

LONDON, July 18.

Londoners were out in the streets at midday lunch hour and saw some of Britain's latest bombers when the flight of 30 twin-engined machines in arrowhead formation of three passed over the city at 2 p.m.—Reuter.

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Picketing To Start If Prohibition Not Introduced

Threat To Sind Government

KARACHI, July 18.

PICKETING OF LIQUOR SHOPS IN THE CITY IN CASE THE GOVERNMENT OF SIND DOES NOT ACCEDE TO THE CONGRESS DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE INTRODUCTION OF ENTIRE PROHIBITION IN THE PROVINCE WAS ANNOUNCED AT A PUBLIC MEETING HERE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE KARACHI DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE INAUGURATING PROHIBITION WEEK.

The programme opened with a procession which paraded the main streets and converged into a meeting in Rambhaugh where an effigy was burnt. The meeting was presided by Dr. Choitram, M.L.A. and the speakers included Mr. Mohammed Amin Khoso and Mr. R. K. Sidhva, M.L.A. (Congress) and Sardar Motasingh of the Punjab who congratulated Congress Ministries on their prohibition policy and demanded for its immediate introduction in Sind.

They urged the Government of Sind to begin with the city of Karachi which consumed more than half of the total consumption of alcohols in the whole province. —A. P.

Nizam Hopes Of Wide Scope For Expansion In Constitution

(Continued from Page 9).

cupying houses, buildings or lands, in respect of non-agricultural property and income within the village assessment. Receipts from cattle pounds have also been added to the sources of revenue.

As regards District Municipalities and Town Committees, Government have generally agreed with the Reforms Committee's recommendations but have increased the number of members to 24 in the case of Municipalities, while retaining the proposed strength of 10 for the Town Committees. Both District Municipalities and Town Committees will now have an elected majority in the proportion of 5.3 over their nominated members.

Civic Deterioration

Government are also in general agreement with the Reforms Committee where it emphasises the need for the effective control of local bodies by Government. They observe:—

"The marked deterioration of local administration has been strongly commented on year after year in the annual reviews of the working of local bodies in almost every Province of British India, and the present tendency is, therefore, towards overhauling the machinery of local government in such a way as to end the divorce that has taken place between the district officers and the local bodies in the last 20 years since the abolition of official office-bearers.

"The Council feels strongly that the administration of a local body should always be able to feel that it has behind it the weight and full support of Government's officers and that the latter should feel it their duty to act in sympathy and co-operation with the various local bodies."

The Reforms Committee was silent about State Cantonment areas and the local government of such areas. Government, however, propose to have a Cantonment Regulation dealing briefly with the applicability to such areas of the taxation provisions of the Municipal and Town Committees Regulation and the Sanitary Powers Regulation. Cantonment Boards, where established, will also contain an elected element on the basis of interests.

Village Panchayats

According to Government's proposals, all villages, having a population between 2,500 and 5,000 will now have a Panchayat. In villages, where Rural Reconstruction Societies have been formed, they will be recognised as Statutory Panchayats. About a thousand villages will thus have Panchayats.

The Hyderabad Municipal Act is also to be so amended as to provide for electorates on the basis of economic interests and an elected majority in the proportion of 5.3.

Sanctioning the schemes of Local Government, His Exalted Highness observes:—

"Much responsibility will rest under the new constitution on my local officers, whether in the conduct of District Boards or of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation or the District Municipalities and Town Committees. I am confident that they will prove equal to the new burden. They will now share the administration of certain local matters with a majority of elected colleagues and I trust that the closer association thus effected will bring out still more the real identity of interests which exists between them."

District Conferences

The Council has agreed with the recommendation of the Reforms Committee that public Conferences should be held in the Districts every year under the presidentship of the Subedar in order to enable the people of the District to give expression to their needs and to present petitions.

His Exalted Highness has characterised this scheme of District Conferences as a "useful revival of past practice."

Speaking of the system of joint electorates with an equal reservation of seats to each interest for Hindus and Muslims, Government observe:—

"It is on the successful working of such an association of the different interests in the representative bodies and of the different communities within the interests that the gradual evolution of the constitution to its full stature must ultimately depend." Characterising the proposals as a whole as a large measure of advance, Government state that they introduce elected majorities in the case of all local representative bodies while giving to the elected members of the Legislature a majority over the nominated members.

"A wide range of matters, including all those affecting the moral and material welfare of the people, is entrusted for legislation to the Assembly and for administration to the local bodies. Village Panchayats in nearly a thousand villages will provide the foundation for the development of local government with the village as the unit. Statutory Advisory Committees will advise Members of Government with respect to nation-building activities and, particularly, religious affairs. New legislation with respect to newspapers and public meetings will extend the civil liberties at present enjoyed while recruitment to Services will be subjected to rules supervised by a Sub-Committee of the Council itself of which at least one member of each of the two communities will form part. "No scheme can pretend to be for all time" and Government hope "that increasing association, education and experience in the art of local government and in the conduct of representative and other bodies will result in the gradual extension of their spheres of influence."

His Exalted Highness' Firman ends with an appeal to all classes to whom he commends the new Constitution and with a similar appeal to all the communities to continue the tradition of mutual respect for the sentiments and interests of each other and to regard the State as the indivisible asset of all.

Speaking of the Constitution, the Nizam says:—

"I am confident that, if worked in the spirit in which it has been conceived, this constitution will provide both a large measure of present advance and a wide scope for future expansion as, in course of time, both my Government and my people acquire sufficient experience. I trust that both will share the spirit and the desire which have actuated me throughout."

Illiteracy Menace To Democracy

37,000 Adults Take Education In 1,600 Centres In Sind

KARACHI, July 18.

"At a time when India is aspiring to become self-determining and progressive the existence of millions of voters, most of whom will be illiterate villagers, is a standing menace to democracy", said Dr. U. U. Daudpota, Director of Public Instruction, Sind, in the course of his address before Rotary Club.

The Doctor continued that a nation influenced by right ideals might safely entrust to its elected representatives the task of giving to these ideals concrete expression in national and international life but an uneducated people is in constant danger of being deluded by false ideals.

Dr. Daudpota observed that a thorough and persistent campaign for adults literacy is absolutely vital to the political salvation of this country.

Referring to the literacy drive launched by the Education Minister the Doctor said that so far 1,600 centres had been opened and over 37,000 adults were under instructions.

He stressed the necessity to devise means of maintaining the literacy attained within these six months and to carry on continuous and persistent propaganda in the future.—A. P.

MAYORS TO CONFER

Rights And Privileges To Be Discussed

KARACHI, July 18.

Preparations for the All-India Mayors Conference are complete. The conference will be held at the Municipal Corporation building on July 24 and 25 at 11 a.m. under the presidentship of Mr. R. K. Sodhwa, Mayor of Karachi. The agenda includes the question of amendment in the Warrant of Precedence, mayor's rights and privileges, the question of robes and insignia, the relationship of the mayor with the executive and separation of secretariat from the executives, the question of deciding on the policy of presentation of civic addresses, the standard regulations for the conduct of business, convention for the mayoral elections, mayor's powers to give lead in many civic affairs as the first citizen and conferment of Freedom of City by the mayor to distinguished visitors while entering into the limits of the respective cities.

The Mayors of Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon are expected here during the week-end while the programme of Bombay mayor is not yet known.—A. P.

WORKERS MARCH TO POONA CIVIC HALL

Redress Of Grievances Assured

As decided by the Executive Committee of the Municipal Kamgar Union, Mr. Bhole organized a worker's march to the Poona city Municipal Hall on 17th inst. A meeting of the general body of the Poona city Municipality was to be held on the same day at 5 p.m. The march started from a slum—Bhokerwadi and about 1500 workers both men and women took part in the march. The workers carried their tools and other accessories as they had just finished their work. Several women were with their children in their arms wrapped in rags. All seemed to be determined to fight to the last for their rights. They marched through the streets of Poona rending the air with slogans asking for their demands. All people were struck by the unity of the workers; some of them joined with the march sympathising with their cause.

Mr. Bhole reached the Vishrambaghwada—the Municipal hall—with the workers at about 6 p.m. The meeting of the general body was adjourned for half an hour and the President, Chairman and other members of the Municipality came down to hear the workers demands Mr. Bhole handed the memorandum of their demands to the President and the Chairman

The Chairman, Mr. Atre and the President Mr. Shirole then addressed the workers sympathising with the demands of the workers and promised that they would be considered sympathetically. Mr. Bhole thes asked three questions to the Congress Chairman and the President and requested them to answer them in the affirmative or in the negative. He asked:—

Will you make us permanent or not?

Will you increase our salary or not?

Will you give us a definite period by which the work of the sheduled committee's report be finished?

The Chairman Mr. Atre after consulting the President and other members answered the first two questions in the affirmative and for the last question said that they would finish the Committee's work within two months.

The processionists then left the place and went in Shanwarwada; there they held a meeting under the presidentship of Mr. Bhole, M.L.A. Amongst others Messrs. Bhonsle, Landge, Mahtre spoke.

Mr. Bhole emphasised the necessity of unity. He expressed dissatisfaction at the answers of the Chairman and asked them to wait for two months. He said if the Congress members forgot the promise given to them they will have to think over the matter later. He condemned the action of some of the Congress people who carried on mischievous propaganda against the march. The meeting then dispersed amidst slogans of 'Kamgar Ki Jai'.

DACCA TEXTILE WORKERS ON STRIKE

DACCA, July 19.

Workers of the Dhakeswari Cotton Mills No. 1 numbering about 3,000, struck work from today demanding a puja bonus, remission of house rent and reinstatement of three Indian officers, namely, the manager, the weaving master, and the spinning master, who it is alleged, were discharged a few days ago without notice and were substituted by Europeans.

The District Congress has formed a sub-committee in order to deal with the matter.—A. P.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 14th day of July, 1939.

LIABILITIES

	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	23,66,48,000	
Notes in circulation:—		
(a) Legal Tender in India	172,86,32,000	
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	9,69,74,000	
Total Notes issued		212,22,54,000
Total Liabilities		212,22,54,000

ASSETS

	Rs.	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—		
(a) Held in India	41,54,48,000	
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000	
Sterling Securities	59,50,11,000	
Total of A		103,91,57,000
B. Rupee Coin:—		70,94,45,000
Government of India Rupee Securities		37,36,52,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper		
Total Assets		212,22,54,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 48.965 per cent.

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, banking department as on the 14th July, 1939.

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government—	
(1) Central Govt. of India	5,96,13,000
(2) Government of Burma	2,16,56,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	3,55,44,000
(b) Banks	19,26,38,000
(c) Others	63,79,000
Bills Payable	5,46,000
Other Liabilities	1,24,96,000
Total Rs.	42,88,72,000

ASSETS

Notes—	Rs.
(a) Legal Tender in India	29,61,03,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	5,45,000
Rupee Coin	6,09,000
Subsidiary Coin	4,69,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted—	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	...
(c) Government Treasury Bills	5,50,000
Balances held abroad*	3,94,47,009
Loans and Advances to Governments	43,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	2,00,000
Investments	7,54,10,000
Other Assets	1,12,39,000
Total Rs.	42,88,72,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 19.

	Cwts.
Wheat	38,295
Linseed	2,910
Gingellyseed	110
Poppyseed	24
Groundnuts	2,382
Castorseed	210
Rice	1,835
Myrabollams	301
Cottonseed	807
Mowraseed	670
Gram	577
Joowar	1,314
Barley	414
Bajree	844
Indian Sugar	624

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 19

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	95/1
4 per cent 1960/70	110/6
5 per cent 1945/55	113/12

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	108
Bank of Hindusthan	27/8
Bank of India	146/4
Central Bank	34/4
Imperial Bank F P	1502/8
Imperial Bank P P	371/4
Indian Overseas Bank	4/
Reserve Bank	110/8
Union Bank	5/14

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles	350
Ambica	256/4
Arun	193/2
Arvind	1070
Asok	178/12
Bharatkhand Textiles	1900
Bombay Dyeing	746/4
Buckingham and Carnatics	170
Calico	550/10
Central India	205/10
Century	206/4
Colaba	115/10
Elgin	103/12
Gokak	131/14
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore Malwa	35/10
Jubilee	202/3
Khatau Makanji	82/8
Kohinoor	218/2
Laxmi Cotton	415
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	70
Morarji	116/4
Mysore	25/14
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	181/4
Raipur	582/8
Rajnagar	151/4
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	67/12
Sholapur	267/8
Simplex	67/8
Swadeshi	24/8
Vishnu	1015

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord	1457/8
Tata Hydro Ord	153/12
Tata Power Ord	1271/4

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	141/4
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	11/2
Bombay Suburban	160/10
Bombay Tram	129/8
Lahore Electrics	225
Surat Electrics	157/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	356/14
Associated Cements	133/4
Belapur	176/14
Bombay Burma New	168/12
Bombay Burma Old	480/10
Bombay Steam	261/4
Bombay Telephone	85/12
Br B Petrol	3/4/6
Burma Corporation	5/2
Dalmia Cement	11/10
Indian Bleaching	85
Industrial Investment Tr	43/8
Indian Radio Ord	353/12
India Radio Defd	345
Indian Copper	1/10
Indian Iron	24/10
Mysore Sugar	31/12
Port Canning	72/12
Premier Construction	70/12
Rohtas Industries	21/4
Scindia Steam	18/2
Shivrajpur	34
Steel Corp of Bengal	12/8
Tata Oil	36
Tata Steel Ordy	285/8
Tata Steel Defd	1371/4

JUTES

Birla Jute	15/4
Howrah	53/6
Hukumchand	4/4
Kamarhatty	472
Kanknarrah	230
Lawrence	325
Reliance	55

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 18

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
American Water Works and Elec 6 per cent Pfd	25
Amr Power and Light Common	5
Amr Power and Light 5 per cent pfd	3/
Electric Power and Light 7 per cent Pfd	29
Electric Bond and Share Common	5 1/8
Electric Bond and Share 5 per cent Pfd	59
American Telephone and Telegraph	166
Sun Life of Canada	410
Western Union Telegraph	25 1/4
Union Pacific	99 1/2
North American Co	24 1/2
New York Central R R	15 7/8
Union Carbon and Carbide	83 1/2
Radio Corporation	6 1/2
Amrex Corporation	24
Texas Corporation	38 1/4
Gillette Safety Razor dol 5 Pfd	35
Loews Inc	45 1/2
Consolidated Edison	35
Socony	11 7/8
Consolidated Oil	7 1/2
U S Rubber	47
United States Steel	51 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	61
Crucible Steel	35
Ludlum Steel	19
Republic Steel	16
U S Smelting	52 1/2
Int Nickel of Canada	30
Anaconda Copper Mining	27 3/4
Chrysler Motors	82 1/4
General Motors	47 5/8
General Electric	38 5/8
American Radiator	13
Westinghouse Electric	108 1/2
Lockheeds	2/
Woolworth	49
National Dairy	17 1/2
Douglas Aircraft	71 1/2
National Cash Register	20 1/2
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	12
National City Bank of New York	26
Chase National Bank	33
Guaranty Trust	272

Turnover 2,000,000 shares. See no reason to change our favourable opinion of the market.

"COUGH WEATHER"
TONIGHT

Quick changes in temperature cause hacking, racking coughs. They usually become more acute at bedtime... disturb your sleep, make you feel miserable.

You can stop a cough quickly and effectively with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Chamberlain's gives quick relief to inflamed areas, breaks up congestion and clears air passages, permitting you to breathe more freely. Chamberlain's is free from harmful drugs... it is pleasant to take and is suitable for all the family.

Buy Chamberlain's today... to stop that cough tonight.

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CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

THESE MEN ARE DISCUSSING YOUR PROBLEMS

Goodyear's technical experts are constantly experimenting—trying to improve the already high quality of Goodyear Tyres, so that they will give even more miles of trouble-free wear. It is this ceaseless search for better methods and materials that has made Goodyear Tyres the best in the world-unequalled for service and value.

This continued research is particularly important to YOU, because, with local production, Goodyear Giants are being **BUILT ESPECIALLY TO GIVE SUPERIOR SERVICE IN INDIA.**

GOODYEAR TYRES

ECONOMY - SERVICE - SAFETY

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TT 101

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON TEN POINTS UP

Wheat & Linseed Higher: Silver Again Quiet

STERLING FIRM IN TERMS OF DOLLAR

BOMBAY: July 19.

NEW YORK COTTON

The New York Cotton Market after working lower during the initial stages on Wednesday recovered moderately in sympathy with firm Wall-Street.

The local Cotton Market remained on a narrow basis, and the price for April-May closed at Rs. 151-10, when New York Market was 2 points down for October position.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Liverpool as well as Chicago Wheat Markets were better today. The local market also presented a better appearance after recent fall with unfavourable Canadian crop reports' stimulating activity. Linseed prices also improved. Groundnuts lost 4 as. per Candy owing to preponderance of selling due to discouraging London advices.

BULLION

London Silver prices were again unchanged to-day. On the local Bullion Exchange trading in silver was of a quiet nature in view of general hesitancy following uncertainties surrounding American policy in consequence of which movements were restricted with operators showing little disposition to extend commitments. Gold continued featureless.

STOCK EXCHANGES

The London Stock Exchange was slightly easier under profit-taking. Wall-Street opened a little bit easy, but thereafter steadier conditions prevailed for some time. On the Calcutta Stock Exchange Jutes were steady with narrow business while there was good inquiry in selected coal shares.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, July 19.

Previous closing	8.59
To-day's opening	8.55
Difference	—4
To-day's closing	8.69
Difference	+10

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939

Liverpool, July 19.

Previous closing	4.44
To-day's opening	4.42
Difference	—2
To-day's closing	4.40
Difference	—4

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs. 157-4
April May 1940	Rs. 152-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 19.

New York cotton was somewhat lower following continued favourable weather and approaching movements but better securities imparted strength.

Trading in October began at 8.55 i.e. four points lower than last closing prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and liquidation but thereafter demand improved with October gradually rallying to 8.60 with sentiment cheerful.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, July 19.

In the local market Broach April-May opened at Rs. 151-12 during the night session. After negligible fluctuations, the rate closed at Rs. 151-10, when New York was down by 2 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 19.

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

October (8.72/8.71) 8.55/8.54
December (8.55/8.54) 4.41/8.41
January (8.40/8.39) 8.27/8.26

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, July 19.

American July (4.88) 4.77
American October (4.48) 4.39
Giza July (6.27) 6.27
Giza October (6.30) 6.27

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, July 19.

TEAS

J. Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2 .....
J. Pekoe high (1-6 1/2) 1-6 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe high (1-4) 1-3 1/2

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop July August (£22 3/8 value) £22 3/16 sellers
Dunlop August (£26) £26
Lightning August (£24 1/2) £24 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (8 3/8 buyers) 3 3/8 paid and buyers.
Forward October December (8 1/2 paid and buyers) 8 1/2 paid and value.

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay July August (£10 15/16 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata July (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata July £11 3/8 sellers) £11 1/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal August (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 7/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£229 7/8 buyers £230 sellers. Steady) £229 7/8 buyers £230 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£14 15/16 buyers £15 sellers. Steady) £14 13/16 buyers £14 7/8 sellers. Very Steady
Electrolytic Copper (£48 1/8 to £49 1/4) £49 to £49 1/2
Iron (108) 108

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 19.

Previous closing	4.68 3/8
To-day's opening	4.68 1/4
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 19.

Previous closing	4.68.41
To-day's opening	4.68.34
To-day's closing	4.68.26

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, July 19.

Previous closing	176.72
To-day's opening	176.72
To-day's closing	176.72

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 19.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.68.34 and then eased to 4.68.28 on lack of support with subsequent changes small franc opened at 176.72 and continued quiet and inactive owing lack of interest.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32 sellers) 1-5 29/32 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.171) 13.180
New York on bombay (34.94) 34.94
Berlin on Milan (0.87 1/8) 0.87 1/8
London on Milan (89.06) 89.05
London on Shanghai (0-5 1/4 nominal) 0-5 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-5 1/2) £7-8-6
Silver (16 7/8d) 16 3/4d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (13/16 to 13/16 per cent) 13/16 to 13/16 per cent
4 months (15/16 to 15/16 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 3/8 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 3/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, July 19.

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

India bought. Speculators sold. Market Steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 19.

Spot (16 3/4d) 16 3/4d unchanged
Forward (16 3/16d) 16 3/16d unchanged

LONDON GOLD

London, July 19.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-5 1/2) £7-8-6

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, July 19.

Silver ready	45	9	0
Silver Shravan	45	3	0
Silver Shravan (Second)	44	11	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	1	6
Gold Shravan	37	1	9
Gold Shravan (Second)	37	1	9
Sovereign	23	10	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 19.

Wheat September	2	14	0
Wheat January	3	2	0
Wheat May	3	3	9
Linseed September	5	1	3
Linseed May	4	14	9

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 19.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with July at 43 3/4 market was fairly active on scattered support and as natural reaction after recent low levels while unfavourable Canadian crop news was also helpful.

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotation

Bombay, July 19.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 96-2-0 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 19.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £84 1/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Monday, July 10, £83 1/4
Tuesday, July 11, £83 3/4
Wednesday, July 12, £84
Thursday, July 13, £83 3/4
Friday, July 14, £84 1/4
Monday, July 17, £84 1/2
Tuesday, July 18, £84 1/4

INDIAN LOANS

Bombay, July 19.

3-30 p.m.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£94) £94
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£84) £84 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£106) £106
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£109) £109
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£102 1/2) £102 1/2
5 per cent 1942-47 (£106) £106 1/4
4 per cent (£97 1/4) £97

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£100) £100

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£66 7/8) £66 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£93 3/8) £93 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102) £102 1/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£105 3/8) £105 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£93 3/8) £92 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£105 1/2) £105 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 19.

3-30 p.m.

London Stock Exchange was slightly easier under profit-taking; Giltedged Securities attracted interest with three and half quoted at 84 1/2 i.e. five shillings higher than last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-3) 16-3
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (57-4 1/2) 57-10 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 3 5/8) dol 3 5/8
Elec Music Industry (10) 10
Princhin Johnson (22) 22
Imperial Chemical (28-4 1/2) 28-4 1/2
Woolworth New Ordinary (64-1 1/2) 64-1 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£21 1/2) £21
Dunlop Rubber (27-3) 27-3
Unilever Ordinary (33-9) 33-9
Ford Motors (16-6) 15-9
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£51) £50 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (93-1 1/2) 92-6
Carreas 'A' (£6 5/8) £6 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (130) 130
P and O. S. N. Company Deferred (19-0) 19-0
Distillers (94-4 1/2) 94-4 1/2
Bredford Dye (3-9) 3-9
British Celanese (5-6) 5-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (29-1 1/2) 29-1 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (28-1 1/2) 28-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-0) 3-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (18-4 1/2) 18-9
Inter Nickel (dol 51 1/4) dol 52 5/8
Indian Iron (36-3) 36-10 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam (16-3) 16-0
Donaro Tea (30-0) 30-0
Empire of India (23-9) 23-9

JUTE

Barnagore (£10 3/4) £10 1/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-3) 22-4 1/2
Gula Kelampong (16-10 1/2) 16-10 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (26-6) 27

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (28-9) 28-9
Burma Corporation (7-4 1/2) 7-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£11 3/4) £11 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (45 7 1/2) 45
Rand Mines (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown (£14 1/8) £14 1/8
Associates Portland Cement (8-3) 68-1 1/2
Trinidad Lease holds (81-10 1/2) 81-3
Sub Nigel (£10 1/2) £10 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (26-10 1/2) 26-10 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 1/4) £7 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (75-6) 75-0
Burma Oil (72-6) 72-6
Mexican Eagle (7-7 1/2) 7-7 1/2
Shell Transport (83-9) 82-6
Royal Dutch (£35 1/8) 34 3/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£34) £33 1/4
London Midland Ordinary (£14 5/8) £14 1/2
Lord North Eastern Def (£2 3/4) £2 3/4
London Southern Def (£15 3/4) £15 3/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£115 1/8) £115 1/4
London Transport 'C' (£74 1/4) £73 3/4

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, July 19.

The closing quotation for Liverpool wheat (July) was 43 1/8d. while the yesterday's closing was 42 1/2d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, July 19.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.65 5/8. Prices improved moderately on scattered local buying influenced by better overseas cables and less favourable Canadian crop news with the rate rising to 0.66 7/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Natural Reaction

(SPECIAL CABLE)

London, July 19.

On the Stock Exchange the prices generally reacted which was natural in view of the recent sharp advance. Giltedged securities and foreigners were mainly easier but industrials displayed resistance. Stewart-Lloyds attracted interest on news of a proposed merger with Stanton Iron works.

Wall-Street opened easier.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 19.

The following are the opening rates: General Motors (unquoted) 47.
Anaconda Copper mining (do. 27 1/2) 26 1/4
U S Common New Stock (do) 31 1/2) do) 30 3/4
U S Steel Preference (do) 107 7/8) do) 108 3/4

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Inquiry Continues In Coal Shares

Calcutta, July 19.

Jutes: Although the undertone kept steady business activity in this section was rather on a very narrow scale.

Coals: Good enquiries for first class selected stocks continued but trading was not very satisfactory.

Teas were more or less neglected.

Government Securities continued firm.

Government Securities:—Two and quarter per cent Loan 1948/52 98/1, three per cent Loan 1963/65 91/15, small lot, three half per cent Government paper 96/3, three per cent Loan 1951/54 99/15 small lots, three per cent Government paper 85/6 five per cent Loan 1945/55 113/13.

Banks: Central 33/8 small lot, Reserve 110/4, Mymensingh Bhairy Bazars Rly. guaranteed 97/6.

Cottons: Dunbar 136, Muir Mills pref. 671 odd lot, New Victoria pref. 3/6.

Coals: Bengal 302/12 Ex. Div. Burrakur 12/6, Central Kurkend 11/4, Deoli 7, Equitable 31/10, Katras Jherria 27/2, Mundulpur 7/3, North Damuda 4/12, Raneegunge 29/4, Rewa 21, Searsole 4/4, Talcher One Union 28, West Jamuria 26/8

Jutes: Auckland ord. 164, Do pref. 125, Bally 186, Barnagore 146, Hoognly 44/8, Howrah 53/3, Hukumchand 3/15, India 275/8 small lot, Kanknarran 364, Nellimarla ord. 10, Do pref. 102, Nuddea 43, Orient 172, Reliance ord. 56, Do pref. 152, Soorah pref. 98 small lot, Union 328.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn. 5/3, Consolidated Tin 5/10, Indian Copper 1/10, Burn and Co. ord. 269, Hukumchand Steel defd. 1/4, Indian Iron 24/12, Indian s.t. Wagon ord. 49, small lot do pref. 128/8 small lot, Steel Corpn. ord. 12/2, Do pref. 94/8 small lot, B. I. Corpn. pref. 149, Calcutta Trams ord. 16/4, Dunlop Rubber ord. 16/6 odd lot, Indian National Airways ord. 7/2, small lots Indo-Burma Petrol pref. 12/8, Ex. Div. Carew and Co. 9/12, Champdrani 11/12.

Teas: Bishnath 21/4 c.t., Pussimbing pref 94 c.t., Patrakola pref. 133.

Debentures: Seven per cent 1932/40/42 Hukumchand Jute 101/8, five and quarter per cent 1938/45, 50 Rohtas Industries 100/12, seven per cent 1917/27/47 Namburnadi Tea 101, four per cent 1912/42 Calcutta Port Trust 103/14.—A. P.

B. E. S. T. EARNINGS

The gross receipts of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd. for the month of June by way of Electric supply was Rs. 7,07,493 and Traction (Trams and Omnibuses) was Rs. 6,62,396. The total receipts for the six months ending June 1939 were respectively Rs. 45,89,450 and Rs. 40,74,843 which in total are less by Rs. 1,67,614 as compared to the corresponding period last year.

ARYAS ABANDON PROCESSION

Protest Against Ahmednagar Order

AHMEDNAGAR, July 19.

The local Magistrate by an order issued to-day has disallowed the welcome procession organised in connection with the arrival of Mr. Vinayakrao Koratkar, Eighth Dictator of Arya Satyagraha, through the route previously arranged.

The reception procession has in consequence been given up as a mark of protest against the orders of the Magistrate. Great dissatisfaction prevails here.—United Press.

Students' Leader Jailed

AHMEDNAGAR, July 19.

Mr. Krishna Narayan Kapur of the Punjab Students' War Council, Lahore, who courted arrest with 40 Satyagrahis at Vaijapur on July 15, was sentenced to 16 months' simple imprisonment to-day. He was taken to the Aurangabad Jail. —United Press.

The University of Calcutta have decided to arrange a course of lectures to be delivered by Dr. Maria Montessori, when she visits India in October this year.

During her stay of six months in this country, Dr. Montessori will deliver lectures before Universities and other bodies.

"Hitvada" published this article,

SIMLA BAN ON ASSEMBLY

States Protection Act In Operation

SIMLA, July 19.

The District Magistrate of Simla has issued orders under Sec. 4 of the Indian States Protection Act prohibiting the assembly of five or more persons within Simla Municipal limits for two months, with a view to prevent the entry of people into Dhami or Koti State as a consequence of firing in Dhami.—United Press.

LONDON RUBBER FEATURELESS

London, July 12.

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following weekly Rubber Market report:—

We have once more to report a dull and featureless Market with practically no variation in price from day to day and very little business. There has been some enquiry from America and such Afloat Rubber as has been available has been taken by the Continent. Prices show practically no change on the week.

The Market is still without any information as to the manner in which the British Government is to acquire the Rubber required to carry out the Barter Agreement with the United States. It is to be hoped that information on this very important matter will be given as soon as it is possible to do so. Since the details of the Barter Scheme were made public, business in the Rubber Market, which had been by no means active, has dwindled still further and we do not think it reasonable to suppose that operators can be expected to show much initiative until something is known of the methods to be adopted in working the Scheme.

DUTCH EAST INDIES SHIPMENTS

Shipments for the month of June from the Dutch East Indies came to hand on Friday and amount to 15,514 metric tons from Estates and 12,688 metric tons Native Rubber. This total of 28,202 metric tons is equal to 27,785 long tons against a permissible exportable amount of 26,313 tons. In the first six months of the year shipments from the Dutch East Indies show an excess of rather over 5,000 tons, the whole of which is Native Rubber. Total shipments from this area for the first half of the year amount to 163,066 tons against 152,896 tons in the same period last year. At this time last year, however, there was an under-shipment of over 20,000 tons to be taken into account. This was rectified by the end of the year and doubtless the same will apply to the present much smaller over-shipment.

MALAYAN PORT STOCKS

The figures of these stocks were published on Monday. Stocks in the hands of dealers in Singapore and Penang amounted to 14,045 tons at the end of June compared with 14,572 tons the previous month, whilst stocks in the hands of the Harbour Board and awaiting shipment came to 5,540 tons against 6,302 tons. This gives a total of 19,585 tons, being a reduction of 1,289 tons compared with May. The total at the end of June 1938 was 44,738 tons.

AMERICAN TYRE FIGURES

We are now able to give the American tyre figures for May together with those for the previous month and for purposes of comparison have included the figures for May last year:—

PRODUCTION—	
May 1939	4,418,072
April 1939	4,211,152
May 1938	2,662,623
DELIVERIES—	
May 1939	4fi753,403
April 1939	3,355,584
May 1938	3,290,968
STOCK—	
May 1939	9,918,759
April 1939	9,997,527
May 1938	9,520,589

Both deliveries and production for May show some increase over April but comparison with the figure for May last year shows a very marked improvement indeed, production showing an increase of more than 65 per cent whilst deliveries are about 44 per cent greater. Stocks show an increase over those at the same period last year of about 400,000 units which must be considered small in view of the greatly increased volume of trade.

CALCUTTA, July 19.—The state of health of the political prisoners, who are on hunger-strike, is satisfactory and does not give rise to anxiety, according to information gathered from official quarters.—

(Continued from Col. 7).

100 bales raw cotton Katak and Co.

For Shanghai—600 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros, 300 bales raw cotton N Nagshi and Co, 100 bales raw cotton K M Nathoo, 50 bales raw cotton G Dossa and Co.

For Yokaichi—10 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S.S. Aussa for Piracus—3519 bags linseed Ralli Bros Ltd.

For Eleusis—407 bags castor seed Ralli Bros Ltd, 2346 bags linseed Ralli Bros Ltd.

For Trieste—800 bags Myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co.

For Genoa—292 bags linseed K Devchand and Co Ltd.

For Firune—50 bales cotton waste G Jairam and Co.

For Marseilles—250 bags groundnut in shell R Ratilal and Co, 3999 bags groundnut seed The Oil Seed Trading Co Ltd, 2560 bags groundnut seed S M Rajgor and Co, 254 bags Sesam seed S M Rajgor and Co, 248 bags mustard seed S M Rajgor and Co, 635 bags groundnut kernal P Haridas and Co, 5180 bags groundnut seed The Cotton Agents Ltd, 2560 bags groundnut kernal P Kooverjee and Co.

S.S. M. V. Neidenfels for Hamburg—2667 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros Ltd, 200 pkts myrabollam C Jivanlal and Co.

For Antwerp—10 bales cotton fly sapt T Products (India) Ltd, 100 bales hemp raw J Kanji, 440 bags kardi seed S M Rajgor and Co.

SHIPPING NEWS

SAILED

Bombay, July 19.

B.I.S.N. Co's S.S. Gharinda of 3212 Reg Tons Capt. O. W. A. H. Hole sailed for Karachi with same bottom cargo

P. and O. S. N. Co's S.S. Somali of 3522 Reg Tons Capt. T. H. Kemp sailed for Kobe via Colombo and China, Japan Ports with Local and same bottom Cargo.

B.I.S.N. Co's S.S. Takliwa of 3742 Reg Tons Capt. I. W. Woldingham sailed for Durban via Bedi B., East and South African Ports with Passengers and Local Cargo.

B.I.S.N. Co's S.S. Dumfries of 3681 Reg Tons Capt. R. Blakey sailed for Vizagapatam in Water Ballast.

Lloyd Triestino Coy's S.S. Marin Saunoo of 3139 Reg Tons Capt. G. Stefani sailed for Genoa and Marseilles via Portsaid with Passengers, Local and same bottom Cargo.

B.I.S.N. Co's S.S. Chakdina of 3681 Reg Tons Capt. K. G. Mace sailed for Basra via Karachi with Passengers and Loca. Cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for Loading on 19-7-39:—

S.S. Cilicia (Anch. Line) for Kathiawar, Karachi, Europe and American ports.

S.S. Goldenfels (L. E.) for Aden, Portsaid, Europe and American Ports.

S.S. Brijudge (Ang. Ira Oil Co.) for Abadan.

S.S. Marika Protopapa (L. D. and Co.) for Portsaid for orders.

S.S. Varsova (M. M. and Co.) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 19.

2 Kioto 2030 Karachi 21-7 J Finlay
3 Fusijama 3907 Colombo 19-7 L Triestino
4 Somali 3522 Japan 19-7 M M
6 City of Canterbury 5290 Karachi 22-7 K Nixon
7 Drachenfels 3879 Karachi 21-7 L Edwards
8 Behar 2910 London 20-7 M M
11 Melbourne Maru 3219 Japan 21-7 O S K Kaisya
12 Marin Sanudo 3139 Marseilles 19-7 Triestino
14 Takliwa 3742 Durban 19-7 M M
15 Neidenfels 4844 Antwerp 22-7 L Edwards

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Garbeta 3204 Calcutta 20-7 M M
2 Nurjehan 3379 Rangoon 22-7 I Morrison
3 Chakdina 1580 P Gulf 19-7 M M
4 Vasna 2026 Busra 20-7 M M
5 Gharinda 3212 Karachi 19-7 M M
8 Graciosa 1029 Colombo 21-7 F F Campbell
10-11 Jalapalaka 2630 Madras 21-7 Scindia S N
14 Bankura 1896 Busra 26-7 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

P O/S Hudiksvall 425 N F N F Malabar S
N Jehangir 2157 Red Sea Ports 20-7 I Morrison
H Revati 232 NF NF Malabar Steamship
H O/S Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar S
K British Sailor 3444 Abadan N F Anglo-Iranian Oil
P Bandra 1893 N F 17-8 M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Asaka Maru 2-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Rajputana 3-8-39 P and O S N
Comorin 10-8-39 P and O S N
Ranchi 17-8-39 P and O S N
Carthage 20-7-39 P and O S N
Strathnaver 27-7-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Cilicia 21-7-39 Anchor Line

FROM OSLO

Tiradentes 19-7-39 L Edwards
Dagrun 29-7-39 L Edwards

FROM HAMBURG

Hohenfels 26-7-93 L Edwards
Arendskerk 21-7-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 27-7-39 F F Campbell
Silver Cedar 27-7-39 Volkart Bros.
City of Oran 27-7-39 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Giulio Cesare 14-8-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Sumatra Maru 30-7-39 O S Kaisha
Rawalpindi 21-7-39 P and O S N
Alipore 25-7-39 P and O S N
Kinugawa Maru 25-7-39 M B Kaisha
Anyo Maru 28-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Chitral 4-8-39 P and O S N
Nagato Maru 26-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Mansei Maru 8-8-39 O S K Kaisya
Conte Rosso 25-7-39 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Chakdina 16-7-39 M M
Vita 22-7-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Strathaird 29-7-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 22-7-39 M M
Tairea 5-8-39 M M

FROM MAGASCIO

Aussa 21-7-39 L Triestino

FROM JAVA

Garmula 20-8-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Goalconda 26-7-39 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Binfield 24-7-39 M M
Orna 26-7-39 M M

FROM MARMAGOA

Goldenfels 20-7-39 L Edwards

FROM KARACHI

Nagato Maru 27-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Freinfels 25-7-39 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Chitral 5-8-39 P and O S N
Nalgora 2-8-39 M M
Behar 20-7-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 12-8-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 22-7-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 29-7-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury 9-8-39 K Nixon
Cilicia 4-8-39 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Neidenfels 22-7-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 29-7-39 F F Campbell
City of Oran 29-7-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 25-7-39 L Triestino
Aussa 23-7-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Nagato Maru 11-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Rajputana 3-8-39 P and O S N
Melbourne Maru 20-7-39 O S Kaisya
Anyo Maru 13-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Alipore 9-8-39 P and O S N
Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino
Carthage 20-7-39 P and O S N
Asaka Maru 2-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Sumatra Maru 15-8-39 O S K Kaisya

FOR SYDNEY

Strathnaver 27-7-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bankura 26-7-39 M M
Vasna 20-7-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Taira 16-8-39 M M
Karanja 2-8-39 M M

FOR RANGOON

Nurjehan 22-7-39 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Orna 3-8-39 M M
Silver Cedar 29-7-39 Volkart Bros.

FOR MADRAS

Jalapalaka 21-7-39 Scindia S N

FOR KARACHI

Nagato Maru 22-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Drachenfels 21-7-39 L Edwards
Kioto 21-7-39 J Finlay
City of Canterbury 22-7-39 K Nixon

B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Clan Matheson 17-7-39
S.S. Somali 17-7-39
S.S. Behar 18-7-39
S.S. Jalapalaka 18-7-39
S.S. Jehangir 18-7-39
S.S. Graciosa 18-7-39
S.S. Garbeta 19-7-39
S.S. Gharinda 19-7-39

IMPORTS

Bombay, July 19.

S.S. City of Hankow, Agent, F. F. Campbell and Co., Ltd., from Montreal —54 dms carbide of calcium, 108 pkgs auto parts, 34 ise loose springs.

From New York—941 dms lubricating oil, 50 dms tooth paste, 68 dms dyestuff, 928 cases medicines 47 cases soap, 50 bags trisodium phosphate, 50 dms lubricating grease, 175 bales old news papers, 47 ctns books, 70 pkgs corn flakes 47 ctns Radio receiving sets, 104 cases wire nails, 650 ise auto springs, 93 bdls auto springs, 38 bxs auto springs, 134 pkgs saidto contain motor cars completely dissembled, 200 bags starch, 100 bags glucose, 382 cases auto parts.

From Norfolk—1932 bags starch, 250 bags ammonium nitrate or soda.

From Philadelphia—786 dms lubricating oil.

From Port Sudan—900 bales cotton.

S.S. Quiwa, Agent, M. Mackenzie and Co. from Cheribon—3057 bags sugar.

From Probolingo—6429 bags sugar.

From Sourabaya—16716 bags sugar.

From Semarang—3140 bags sugar.

From Pekalongan—3012 bags sugar.

S.S. Narkunda, Agent, M. Mackenzie and Co. from Basle—226 pkgs aniline colours.

From London—199 cases whisky.

From Zurich—33 cases quinine.

From Aden 64 bags gum

S.S. Gayana, Agent, M. Mackenzie and Co. from Rangoon—102402 pcs and bdls teak wood, 18199 bags rice, 37 cases ctn piece goods.

From Colombo—4301 bags copra, 50 bags Arecanuts Mattress fibre, 801 cyl cocoanut oil.

S.S. Takliwa, Agent, M. Mackenzie and Co. from Durban—50 cases oranges, 55 cases grape fruit, 166 bales wattle bark.

From L. Marques—6643 ingot bars copper.

From Moyambique—70 bags beams. 342 bags cashewnuts raw.

From Scychellis—5162 bags copra.

From D'Salam—540 bags gum, 254 bales cotton.

From Zanzibar—55 bales cloves, 105 cases Oranges.

From Bombassa—1229 bags Potatoes, 3110 bales cotton.

S.S. Carignano, Agent, L. Triestino from Trieste—70 d/ohn chemical compound, 50 cases hollow glass, 126 bales paper.

From Venice—3060 bags Varona chips.

From Bari—570 bags almonds.

From Brindisi—500 bags almonds in shell.

S.S. Conte Biancamano, Agent, L. Triestino from Manila—245 pkgs rope.

EXPORTS

S.S. Behar for Hull—1185 bags linseed B Pahaladrai, for Dunkirk—17 bale cotton fly V A Save and Co.

S.S. City of Canterbury for Liverpool —1333 bags groundnut oil cake Exp M Bhutta and Co.

For Antwerp—25 bales hemp H K Kesharwalla, 150 bales hemp raw D Anandji.

For Marseilles—100 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S.S. Cilicia for Liverpool—2000 pkts myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co, 1334 bags myrabollams crushed H Bhagwandas and Co, 2560 bags groundnut oil cake Exp A Oomerbhoy, 2600 bags groundnut oil cake Exp L Dreyfus and Co, 12800 bags groundnut seed The Oil Seed Trading Co Ltd.

For Manchester—125 bales raw cotton Bombay Co Ltd.

For Glasgow—1280 bags groundnut oil cake Exp A Oomerbhoy, 1400 bags groundnut oil cake Exp V Khimji, 82 dms Magnesium chloride P Magnesia Works Ltd, 3600 bags linseed The Cotton Agents Ltd.

For Marseilles—60 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S.S. Marika Protopapa for Portsaid for orders—38580 bags linseed L Dreyfus and Co, 29260 bags groundnut oil cake Exp L Dreyfus and Co.

S.S. Goldenfels for Hamburg—4000 pkts myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co.

For Antwerp—2000 pkts groundnut oil cake Exp A Oomerbhoy, 69 bales raw cotton N Nagsee and Co.

For Ant, Hamburg, Rott, Bremen, Optional—13180 bags groundnuts L Dreyfus and Co.

For Bremen—13333 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros Ltd.

For Rotterdam—13333 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros Ltd.

S.S. Carthage for Manila—25 bales ctn grey yarn J Jeewan and Co.

For Hongkong—17 bales ctn grey yarn J Jeevan and Co.

S.S. Greciosa For Montreal—600 bags groundnut kernals The East Asiatic Co Ltd.

S.S. Melbourne Maru for Kobe—200 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros, 100 bales raw cotton K Vishram and Sons, 173 bales raw cotton N Futehally and Co,

(Continued in Col. 5).

Local Selling In New York Cotton

FAVOURABLE WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

Increasing Hedge Selling

BOMBAY, July 19.

The New York Cotton Market opened steady with lower Liverpool cables and fairly active foreign liquidation of nears caused decline on Tuesday. Prices eased further on increased Commission House liquidation on continued favourable weather. There was also hedge selling. Limited offtake, trade price fixing and Bombay buying of distants on the scale down were the chief features in a colourless market.

At the opening October was quoted 1 point down at 8.72 and improved to 8.73 which was the highest level. Later on there was increased selling and prices declined to 8.59. The Market closed at a net decline of 8 to 14 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 19 points at 9.39 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was easy and with more selling pressure prices closed 10 to 12 points down. Spot Cotton prices were reduced 12 points at 9.16 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened at a rise of 2 points with October 4.52. Far Eastern buying was followed hedging by outside growths and long liquidation. Generally favourable weather discouraged support. Later there was further hedging and sw ing into distants and some Bombay selling. The market closed at a decline of 6 points to one point up. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points at 5.43d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Giza futures closed one point down and Uppers futures declined 3 points. The Alexandria Cotton Market was fairly steady with scattered buying. Sakels advanced 6 points and Ashmouni futures gained 6 to 4 points.

Messrs. E. J. Schwaback * Co. have the following interesting remarks in their weekly review:—

The signing of the Farm Bill by the President ends one set of uncertainties but other doubts and queries are appearing almost instantly. That portion of the bill which leaves discretionary powers to the Secretary of Agriculture elicits most anxiety. The Department of Agriculture is preparing the regulations pertaining to the subsidy provision. The most intriguing question is whether the subsidy will be fixed, flexible or progressively lower as the season advances.

LOST MARKETS.

It is the purpose of the subsidy to regain lost markets. Secretary Wallace recognizes the ailments of the problem in these words; "Cotton is an export crop. If a cotton loan is above the competitive world market price, it is almost certain to interfere with exports. Indian cotton, from the price standpoint, has been a better buy this season than American cotton. So has Brazilian cotton and so has other cotton." The Farm Bill places 36 million dollars at the Secretary's disposal in order to eradicate the disparities between American and Foreign cotton and to facilitate exports of the former.

DISPARITY.

On June 23rd, 1939, No. 1 Fine Oomra (Indian) sold in Liverpool at 3.86 pence against 5.66 pence for American middling 7/8"; in other words, Indian sold 68.2 per cent. of the price of American. A year ago the comparison was 74.3 per cent. In order to meet this disparity between Indian and American cotton, the Secretary of Agriculture would be justified to allow a subsidy of 6.1 per cent. to American exporters. The law says: "The amounts appropriated under this section shall be expended for such of the above-specified purposes, and at such times in such manner, and in such amounts as the Secretary of Agriculture finds will tend to increase the exportation of agricultural commodities and products thereof. . ." Consequently, in the light of the foregoing figures and the Secretary's statement quoted above, it would be reasonable to assume that the initial subsidy would not be less than 6 per cent. The Brazilian—Sao Paulo crop which directly competes against Texas cotton has already been marketed. Russia and China have no exportable surplus. It is difficult to evaluate the "basis of the "Other Countries", namely, Mexico, Peru, Argentine, Sudan, Uganda, Belgian Congo, Persia, Turkey, Chosen, Tanganyika, etc. Their grades and staples compete chiefly against specialities and not so much against what is known as "bread-and-butter" cotton. Still, the production of "Other Countries" has increased to about 3 million bales and therefore some provision will probably be made in the Department's calculation to meet competition from that source. An extra reserve of 3 per cent. would appear reasonable. Thus, a subsidy of about 9 per cent. of present c. i. f. prices would seem justifiable in the light of the law just enacted.

WORLD DEMAND.

Other considerations may also play a part. Recent statistics show that world markets are absorbing less cotton of all growths than in previous years. The total exports of the eight leading cotton countries during August to April 1938-1939 were 7,924,000 bales against 9,243,000 bales a year ago and 10,673,000 bales two years ago. The tendency has been to use reserve stocks to a much greater extent and to replace supplies sparingly. Whilst American exports declined 2,248,000 bales during the first 9 months of the present season, other countries have increased their exports only by 929,000 bales; and, 1,319,000 bales remain an unfilled export-vacuum.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The convening of the International Conference in the early days of September may also have a part in the subsidy-calculation. Previous International Conferences of that nature dealt with the adoption of basic quotas for each exporting country; the determination of permissible exportable amounts; the agreement on areas to be planted; and the penalties which may be imposed for violations. It is pointed out that before entering into such a binding International Agreement the Administration may wish to dispose of the 1939 crop and a portion of its Loan stock.

"Under such circumstances a high subsidy at the very outset and a progressively lower subsidy as the season advances may be selected as most desirable."

If this latter method is chosen, then it should be made clear to the world's cotton trade that the Secretary will adhere to this plan and thereby facilitate a large export business as soon as the crop begins moving from the gins to the ports.

Afterwards when American exports will have reached a fair figure, reductions in the subsidy would be plausible and would conform to the requirements of India, Brazil, and Peru whose crops will begin moving from January onwards.

COTTON BLOOMING.

Reports from the Cotton Belt emphasize that cultivation has been most punctilious. Cotton is blooming in the Southern part of Texas. Squaring is general throughout the southern portions of the Belt reaching northern Arkansas. Bolls are being formed rapidly in Louisiana and in southern South Carolina. Weevil infestation is appearing in Mississippi. Present prospects would indicate a crop of 11,750,000 bales.

If this estimate would materialize, it would accelerate new crop purchases at home and abroad. Current requirements would be covered in any event, but a crop of under 12 million bales would induce the trade to replenish depleted reserve stocks.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (10-8 a.m.) 8.73
New York October lowest (3 p.m.) ..... 8.59—14
Liverpool October highest ..... 4.53+03
Liverpool October lowest ..... 4.43—07

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: With little available American cotton, domestic and foreign markets expect free movement new crop into trade channels. Somewhat easier pending Washington and crop developments but higher later.

Security indications seem to favour a continuation of advance discounting fall months favourable business outlook. Think war improbable immediate future. Recommend buying.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Straddle selling and hedge sales.

Cotton favourable weather influence liquidation scattered hedge selling depressing traders awaiting subsidy news. Liquidation continuing increased Southern selling weather excellent European situation unsettled trade buying on the scale down good demand for May at the decline.

New York silver: America sold for shipment India and bears bought small American trade buying delivery two months forward closing quiet steady for the moment.

New York silver unchanged.

Chicago wheat: Weather generally favourable but distinctly less pressure to sell at the decline.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, July 18

October	8.59—14
December	8.45—11
January	8.33—09
March	8.24—09
May	8.15—08
July	8.02—10
Middling Spot	9.39—19

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, July 18

October	8.70—12
December	8.55—10
January	8.42—11
Middling Spot	9.10—12

NEW YORK
New York, July 18

11 A.M. RANGES

October	8.67/8.67
December	8.51/8.51
March	8.28/8.28

NOON CALL—

October	8.64
December	8.47
March	8.25

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, July 18

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	9,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	2,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent	2,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, July 18

July	4.84—56
August	4.64—07
September	4.54—06
October	4.44—06
November	4.35—04
December	4.35—05
January	4.34—03
February	4.34—02
March	4.35—02
April	4.35—01
May	4.35
June	4.35+01
July	4.35+01
Middling Spot	5.43—05

11-12 a.m. quotation

October	4.52
January	4.39

LONDON SEEDS
London, July 18

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. per ton July sellers	11-3-9
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. per ton July sellers	12-6-3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton July sellers	12-12-6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. per ton July Aug sellers	14-15-0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. per ton July Aug nominal	9-15-0

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, July 18

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality Sellers	5 1/8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 19

Following a decline of 14 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 150/8 for Broach A/M delivery. The local market opened very steady at Rs. 151/10 and fluctuated within a narrow range. In the local market it is believed that cotton at Rs. 150 is cheap but in view of narrow parity with Americans, it is anticipated that there would be large straddle business with sales in the local against purchases in New York.

Liverpool market was due to open 3 points down but it opened 2 points down and after further decline of 2 points later on was quoted 3 points lower. There was slightly better enquiry in the local market and Broach A/M delivery improved to Rs. 151/14. The market finally closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—	
Broach J/A	Rs. 156 8 0
Broach A/M	151 10 0
Fine M G—	
Oomra July	151 0 0
Oomra D/J	140 8 0
F G M G—	
Bengal July	122 0 0
Bengal D/J	116 4 0

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, July 19.

	To-day.	Total.
Broach J/A	150	5100
Bengal July	—	150
Oomra July	1100	1000

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 19.

	Extra Superfine	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.
M.G.—					
Bengal U.P.	129	126	123	120	
Punjab	129	126	123	120	
Rajputana	132	129	126	123	
Oomra					
No. 3	158	156	153	150	...
C.P. No. 1	169	167	164	161	...
C.P. No. 2	162	160	157	154	...
Broach					
No. 2	...	163	161	158	156
Punjab-Ame.	...	183	181	178	176
Surat	..	200	198	195	193
Rajpipla	...	197	195	192	190
Navsari	...	209	207	204	202

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 19.

Bengal Superfine	128/29
Bengal Fine	124/26
Bengal F.G.	122/23
C. P.	160/62
C. P. 2	156/57
Arvi	157/58
Amraoti	150/54
Ellichpur	156/57
Berar	153/54
Malkapur	150/52
Khandesh	137/44
Jalna/Sailu	146/58
Burwah/Sanavad	152/54
Khandwa	152/54
Mathia F.G.	122/27
Broach	161/62
Punjab 4 F.	161/77
Punjab 289 F.	202/07
Sindh N.T.	177/79
Ankleshwar/Jachadia	189/92
Surat	197/99
Navsari	207/09
Western Farm	167/72

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 19.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.	Since 1st Sept. Last year.
Khandesh	...	38,695	53,880
Central India	139	224,546	45,624
Barsi and Nagar	51	92,617	149,869
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	4,474	40,322
Berar	...	162,597	326,343
Central Provinces	...	38,096	82,980
Total Oomras	190	561,025	699,018
Dholera	49	276,777	136,190
N.-W. Provinces	...	9,201	3,112
Rajputana	652	76,934	16,213
Sind-Punjab	658	329,192	520,150
Broach	...	414,469	262,917
Coompta and Dharwar	25	147,242	62,849
Westerns-Northerns	260	94,787	23,799
Cocoanada	...	98	23
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	2,637	4,915
Persian	...	.....	.....
American	...	3,487	77,893
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,033	362,355	517,799
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	95	1,171
Total	2,867	2,278,299	2,426,049
Arrived by road to 13th July '39	...	380,584	.....

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 13th July This year.	Last year.
Europe	688	299,369	316,667
Japan and China	13,856	1,169,154	665,307
Coast Ports	305	32,379	58,681
Up-country by Rail	...	265,056	349,636
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	41,228	17,606
Total	14,849	2,807,186	1,407,897

American Cotton Figures

F. P. Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 18-7-39	3963000	7867000
Receipts Yesterday 18-7-39	9000	11000
Exports to date 18-7-39	3510000	5851000
Stock at Ports 14-7-39	1923000	2462000
Stock Interior Towns 14-7-39	2460000	2021000
Stock Liverpool 14-7-39	630000	1133000
Visible Supply 14-7-39	4857000	5758000
Quantity in sight 14-7-39	9441000	13579000
Quantity out of sight 14-7-39	10219000	10702000

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach J/A New York October Rs. 50
Broach J/A Liverpool October Rs. 54 1/2
Broach A/M New York May Rs. 44
Broach A/M Liverpool May Rs. 38 1/2
New York Liverpool: October 3 December 1 January 9 March 20 May 29

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 19

Yesterday London gold price declined 1/2d. £7-8-5 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 176.72. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68.41 at London and 4.68 3/8 at New York. London silver prices both for Spot and forward were unchanged at 16 3/4d and 16 3/16d. respectively. India bought and Speculators sold. Business was small. New York Spot silver was also unchanged and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 5d. A cable from London states that America sold for shipment India and Bears bought. There was small American trade buying delivery two months forward. The local market was quietly steady with a restricted turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Quotations were as under:

GOLD

Ready	37 1 3
Shravan delivery	37 1 6
Shravan tejimandi	0 1 0
2nd Shravan delivery	37 1 6
2nd Shravan tejimandi	0 3 0

SILVER

Ready	45 15 0
Shravan delivery	45 3 0
Shravan Tejimandi	0 14 0
2nd Shravan delivery	44 14 0
2nd Shravan tejimandi	1 13 0

LONDON SILVER
London, July 18

Spot	16 3/4
Forward	16 3/16

LONDON GOLD
London, July 18

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-8-5 1/2

LONDON METALS

London, July 18

Copper	£43 6 3
Lead	£15 0 0
Spelter	£14 10 0
Tin	£225 5 0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, July 19

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£43-2-6
Standard copper 3 months	£43-10-0
Electrolytic copper	£49-10-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39-10-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49-8-0

Tone: Steady.

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, July 19

No precipitation, temperature abnormally high over entire Belt. Forecast: Eastern Belt generally fair, all balance entire Belt partly cloudy, crop is making general advance in all section this week.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, July 18.

August	£11-10
September	£11-10

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 18

Castorseeds Sept—	
Opening	29 9 0
Highest	29 9 0
Lowest	29 9 0
Closing	29 9 0
Groundnuts Aug—	
Opening	30 15 0
Highest	30 15 9
Lowest	30 10 6
Closing	30 11 6
Cottonseeds Sept—	
Opening	27 11 6
Highest	27 15 6
Lowest	27 9 0
Closing	27 12 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	28 15 0
Highest	28 15 0
Lowest	28 15 0
Closing	28 15 0
Groundnuts Feb—	
Opening	29 5 0
Highest	29 6 6
Lowest	29 4 0
Closing	29 5 6
Cottonseeds Jan—	
Opening	21 12 3
Highest	21 13 6
Lowest	21 11 0
Closing	21 12 0

Argentine Linseed

London, July 18.

July	£11-3-9 Hull.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 18.

July	42 1/2d.
October	45 1/2d.
December	47 3/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, July 18. Dollars.

July	0.66 3/8
September	0.67
December	0.68 1/8

New York Sugar

New York, July 18.

September	1.92
November	1.99
January	1.93
March	1.96

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 19.

Ready Javas	Rs. 14 10 0
Shipment July	Rs. 5 0 0
Shipment Aug	Rs. 5 0 0
Shipment Sept	Rs. 5 0 0
Java Spot F	7.10

LONDON SUGAR

London, July 18

August	sh. 7 2 3/4d.

SUGAR RECEIPTS

	tons.
Java S.S. Nurjehan	5900
S.S. Beech	500
Expected to arrive	
S.S. Subedar	3700

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 19

2 3/4 p.c. 1948-52 Loan	98/6
3 1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes (Cash)	99/6
3 p.c. 1951-54 Loan	99/10
3 p.c. 1941 Bond	102/2
3 p.c. 1963-65 Loan	97/11
3 1/2 p.c. 1947-50 Loan	103/10
4 p.c. 1943 Bond	107/4
4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan	110/8
4 1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan	115/8
5 p.c. 1940-43 Loan	103/7

TAXFREE LOANS

3 p.c. 1945/55 Loan	113/14
4 p.c. 1953-63 Mysore Loan	111/12
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore Loan	121/0

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 p.c. B. P. T. 1974	108/0
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	107/0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	116/0
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1954	128/0
6 p.c. K. P. T. 1956	127/0

Note: In sympathy with lower sterling advices, the 3 1/2 per cent G P Notes locally opened lower at Rs. 98/4 against the overnight's close of Rs. 99/8, improved to Rs. 99/5/6, but rumours of some trouble at Danzig, depressed rate to Rs. 98/2. The close being Rs. 98/3. Undertone easy.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 19

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 to November

Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32 Near 15/16 Nov-Feb.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Aug. 1/6 1/32 Sept/June

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 1/2

Bank's buying T T 285 1/4

Bank's buying D D 284 1/2

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1306

Bank's buying T T 1326

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 64 5/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 1/2

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 38 1/4 nominal

SINGAPURE—

Bank's selling D D 158 1/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong London 1/2 1/16 19th instant

Shanghai London 0/5 1/4 19th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 19th instant

Java London 8.71 3/4 19th instant

New York London 4.68.37 18th instant

London New York 4.68.41 18th instant

London Paris 176.72 18th instant

London Italy 89.06 18th instant

London Belgium 27.56 7/8 18th instant

London Switzerland 20.75 1/4 18th instant

London Berlin 11.68 18th instant

London Stockholm 19.41 18th instant

London Amsterdam 8.74 18th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £7-8-6 17th instant

Gold £7-8-5 1/2 18th instant

Silver London Ready 16 3/4 17th instant

Silver London Ready 16 3/4 18th instant

Silver London Forward 16 3/16 17th instant

Silver London Forward 16 3/16 18th instant

Silver New York Ready 35 17th instant

Silver New York Ready 35 18th instant

London Discounts 3 months 13/16 per cent 17th instant

London discounts 3 months 13/16 per cent 18th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 3/8 per cent 17th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 3/8 per cent 18th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.

3 Months 3/4 per cent.

6 Months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Very easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 18

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	72 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	84 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	97
4 per cent 1948/53	102 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	106
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	109
5 per cent 1942/47	106 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	94 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	67
3 1/2 per cent War loan	92 7/8
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	105 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord	36/3

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 19

Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 97 October 97 December 97

Yarn No. 10 1/2s August 108 October 109 December 109/8

Yarn No. 20 1/2s August 139 October 140 December 140

Yarn No. 40s August 212 October 212 December 213

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, July 18

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£70 1/4
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	72 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	84 1/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	108
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	67
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	93 1/2
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	92 7/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	105 1/2
Victory Bonds	105 1/2
Chartered Bank of I A and China	...
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	...
National Bank of India	29

LINSEED OILS
London, July 18

Linseed oil naked London per cwt August sellers	73
Linseed oil naked London per cwt October Dec sellers	72/9

Realising In Share Bazar

MARKET IGNORES FIRMNESS OF WALL STREET

Professional Support At Decline

BOMBAY, July 19.

Despite a further rise of 1 1/2 dollar in U. S. Steel Shares, the local market ruled quiet and with scattered selling Steel Shares declined.

The action of the local market needs careful watching. Either local operators have no confidence in present prices or perhaps they intend to give a faulty aspect. Anyway when a rise induces some profit taking, it seems but a natural course with a view to maintain healthy state of the market.

But those who believe that the market has no underlying strength will have to be ready to see a rise despite weakness in Wall Street market. We had doubts about the local market and we clearly mentioned that there may be some irregularity in price movement. To-day's weakness seems to be a tactful move of local operators who are so strong that they can defy any fundamental but we have always found that in the long run the markets are adjusted.

Our market is narrow and with a tendency to follow professional operators or Tarawaniwalas the market is easily influenced but it is also a fact that professional operators are doing large business through unknown channels.

Judging the situation as it is to-day we see no reason to change our opinion and look for higher prices.

Yesterday the Wall Street market with a turnover of two million Shares registered a further rise of 1 1/2 to 51 1/2 dollars for U. S. Steel shares. Anaconda Copper Minings improved 5/8 at 27-3/4 and General Motors gained 1/4 at 47 3/8. There was fairly large realising which was well absorbed.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1387/8 and improved to Rs. 1.392/8 but later declined to Rs. 1,373/12 on realising and finally closed at Rs. 1,378/12. Ordinary Shares closed at Rs. 287. Cotton Mill Shares and Cement Shares were quiet with scattered selling.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 19

100 Ahmed. Advance	257 8
100 BOM. DYEING	747 8
100 CENTURY	207 0
100 CENTRAL INDIA	206 0
100 COLABA	116 0
100 Coorla	84 0
250 David	25 0
250 Dawn	285 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0 4 3
100 Finlay	91 0
100 GOKAK	132 8
1,000 Hindustan	1675 0
100 Indore	35 0
100 Khatau	83 4
100 KOHINOOR	218 8
250 Laxmi	415 0
250 Madras United	25 0
100 MORARJI	110 4
250 Model	41 12
50 MYSORE	87 4
100 NEW GREAT	182 0
100 Oosmanshahi	41 0
100 PHOENIX	226 4
25 SASSOON SILK	67 12
1,000 Sholapur	1,675 0
50 SIMPLEX	67 12
1,000 SWADESHI	205 0
100 SWAN	87 0
500 Vishnu	1,020 0
1,000 Westerns	856 0

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	108 0
25-50 CENTRAL	34 8
500 Imperial	1502 8
125-500 Imp. Conty.	371 4
50-100 India	146 4
100 Reserve Bank	110 8
5 Union	5 14

CEMENTS

100 ASSOCIATED	133 8

INSURANCE

100 Empire	660 0
15-100 Jupiter	13 9
20 Mercantile	52 4
15-75 New India	38 8
200 Oriental	4.395 0
10-50 Vulcan	7 2

ELECTRIC

100 Ohd. Old	111 4
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1460 0
10 Ajmer	11 8
50 BOMBAY TRAM	129 12
100 Bombay Suburban	160 10
10 Broach	10 11
100 Karachi	191 4
100 Poona	190 0
100 Surat	157 8
100 TATA HYDRO	153 12
1,000 TATA POWERS	1273 12

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	982 8
100 C. Province	101 0
100 Dh. Baramati	101 8
100 Gujarat	96 0
100 Mandra Bhon	99 0
100 Pachora Jamner	87 0
100 Sara Serajganj	102 12
500 Tapti Valley	782 8

MININGS

9 Burma Corp.	5-2-6
2sh. Indian Copper	1 10
10 India Iron and Steel	24 12
10 SHIVRAJPUR	34 4
30 TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,378 12
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	287 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100 ALCOCK	358 0
10 Air Service	7 4
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	177 8
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	668 12
250 BOMBAY STEAM	262 8
125 B. BURMA	481 3
50 B. BURMA CONTRY.	167 8
8sh Br. B. Petrol	3-4-9
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	86 0
100 IND. BLEACHING	85 0
50 Ind. Invest Trust	43 8
100 I. Radio Defd.	347 8
100 I. Radio Ord.	353 12
100 Port Canning	72 12
30 PREMIER CON	71 0
15 Scindia	18 3
25 Tata Oil Mill	36 0

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,480 0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	295 0
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	79 0
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	555 0
6½ p.c. Prem Const 1st	108 8
6-1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	98 8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	152 6
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1,585 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	208 2
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	164 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 19

Bombay Dyeing (751/4)	750 747
Century (208)	208 207 206
Central India (207)	206 206/8 205/8 206
Kohinoor (219/8)	219/8 219 218/8
New Great (182/8)	184 183 182
Simplex (68/4)	68 67/8 67/12
Swadeshi (206)	206 205
Associated Cement (134/4)	134/4 133/4 133 133/8
Andhra (1457/8)	1460 1457 1460
Tram Ord (129/12)	129/12
Tata Hydro (154)	153/8 153/12
Tata Power (1277/8)	1277 1280 1272 1273
T Steel Defd (1385)	1387 1390 1382 1376 1380 1375 1380 1377 1378
T Steel Ord (289)	290 289 290 288 287
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (164)	164 63/12 164
Bellapur (177/8)	177/8
B Steam (259/8)	261 262 263 262/8
B Burma (483)	484 482 480 481/8

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 18

Broach J/A highest 158 1/4 lowest 157 closing 157 1/8

Broach A/M highest 152 1/2 lowest 151 1/4 closing 151 1/2

Oomra July highest 154 3/4 lowest 152 closing 152

Oomra D/J highest 141 3/4 lowest 141 closing 141

Bengal July highest 122 lowest 121 1/4 closing 421 1/4

Bengal D/J highest 116 3/4 lowest 116 1/8 closing 116 1/8

Night session: Broach A/M opening 151 1/2 highest 152 1/4 lowest 151 1/2 closing 152

Broach J/A closing 157 5/8

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 18

GIZA—	
Spot	6.47—2
July	6.26—1
October	6.29—1
November	6.34—1
January	6.39—1
March	6.42—1
May	6.45—1
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.85—4
July	5.58—3
October	5.54—3
November	5.54—3
January	5.56—3
March	5.58—3
May	5.59—3

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, July 18

SAKELS—

July	10.65+5
November	11.95+5
ASHMOUNI—	
August	9.56+5
October	9.67+5
December	9.71+5
February	9.80+4
April	9.86+4
GIZA—	
July	11.02—2
November	11.37+6
January	11.49+5
March	11.63+6

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, July 18

T T London on:—

New York	4.68.41
Paris	176.72
Berlin	11.68
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.69
Amsterdam	8.74
Brussels	27.56 7/8
Milan	89.06
Berne	20.75 1/4
Copenhagen	22.40
Stockholm	19.41 1/8
Oslo	19.90 1/4

LONDON PRODUCE
London, July 18

Rosario Santa Fe July Aug sellers	18/6
Barletta Russo Aug sellers	18
South Australian July sellers	22

LONDON RUBBER
London, July 18

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers 8 7/16

7 p.c. Vishnu	655 0

DEBENTURES

3-3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101 12
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	105 0
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	52 12
7 p.c. Sholapur	78 6
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	105 6

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1939

SKIN BOONE LOTION
CURES rapidly BARBER'S ITCH, RING-WORM of all kinds and anywhere on the body. INSTANT CURE for STINGS of MOSQUITOES and other insects. Will not stain clothes. Will not injure the most delicate skin. No discomfort of Grease or Oil. Will dry up instantly on application. Cure guaranteed.
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JOINT ELECTORATES FOR HYDERABAD

Permanent Committee To Settle Religious Disputes

Civil Liberties Within "Legitimate Bounds"

Comprehensive Scheme For Local Self-Govt.: Panchayats For Villages

A scheme of constitutional reforms based on the Iyengar Committee's Report and the Government recommendations thereon has been announced by his Exalted Highness the Nizam in a social firman issued yesterday.

It is based on unicameral legislature composed of 85 members of whom 50 will be elected and 28 nominated and out of the latter 14 will be officials and 14 non-officials.

It might be recalled that in September, 1937, His Exalted Highness had appointed a Reforms Committee with the following terms of reference:—

"KEEPING IN VIEW THE CONDITIONS IN, AND THE REQUIREMENTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF, THE STATE, TO INVESTIGATE AND REPORT ON ALL SUITABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR THE MORE EFFECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF THE DIFFERENT INTERESTS IN THE STATE, WITH THE GOVERNMENT, WHEREBY THE LATTER MAY BE PLACED IN CONTINUOUS POSSESSION OF THEIR NEEDS AND DESIRES."

The Committee, which was composed of three non-official and two official members and had for Chairman a distinguished Hindu Lawyer of the State, held eighty sittings and spent two hundred and thirty-five hours in discussions. It also examined eighty-five representations received from different associations and individuals, for which an extended period of time was specially allowed.

The Reforms Committee's Report was submitted to Government on the 21st August, 1938. The views of the different Departments were then invited after which the Executive Council submitted its final proposals to His Exalted Highness, who has now issued a Firman sanctioning the entire scheme, including a new constitution, which, to use the Ruler's words, "will provide both a large measure of present advance and a wide scope for future expansion."

Reforms Committee's Proposals

The scheme proposed by the Reforms Committee falls under the following heads:—

(1) A suitable agency for recruitment to Public Services that would ensure the unbiassed selection of deserving Mulki candidates of character and ability.

(2) The extension of Civil Liberties consistent with the requirements of Law and Order.

(3) The appointment of a Commission to investigate into and report on alleged religious grievances.

(4) The expansion of the present Legislative Council, which has existed since 1893, to the proportions of a legislature fully representative of the main interests with a view to bringing them into effective association with the Government.

(5) The creation of Statutory Advisory Committees consisting of an equal number of official and non-official members to advise Ministers of nation-building Departments on questions of policy and on all new schemes involving expenditure.

(6) The reconstitution of all existing Local Self-governing institutions and the establishment of village Panchayats.

(7) The holding of annual conferences in all the districts to ascertain the needs and desires of the people.

The Reforms Committee has described the Constitutional position of the Ruler of the State in the following words:—

"The head of the State represents the people directly in his own person, and his connection with them, therefore, is more natural and abiding than that of any passing elected representatives. He is both the Supreme Head of the State and an embodiment of the "peoples' Sovereignty". Hence it is that, in such polity, the Head of the State not merely retains the power to confirm or veto any piece of legislation, but also enjoys a special prerogative to make and unmake his executive or change the machinery of Government through which he meets the growing needs of his people. Such a Sovereignty forms the basis on which our Constitution rests, and has to be preserved."

Government state that they regard this declaration as fundamental

The recommendations of the Reforms Committee under each of the above heads, Government's proposals thereon and His Exalted Highness' orders are given below:—

Public Services

The Reforms Committee has emphasised that Public Services should form the exclusive monopoly of the sons of the soil, while, in order to do away with nepotism, a system of selection should be devised on the strength of merit and character and an impartial agency for recruitment should be constituted.

To give effect to this recommendation, Government have proposed that the existing Mulki rules should be made more stringent.

Where most Departments act under rules and after due advertising in the matter of selection, all Departments should now have an Appointments Board, selections to be made only after due advertisements and in strict accordance with prescribed rules which must in each case be published.

Control over the action of Departments in this respect and co-ordination in the matter of Departmental rules for recruitment should be maintained by the Hyderabad Civil Service Committee which should, in future, be a Sub-Committee of the Executive Council, presided over by the President, and having on it at least one Hindu and one Muslim member.

His Exalted Highness has sanctioned these proposals of Government.

Civil Liberties

The Reforms Committee has recommended that Civil Liberties may be extended within "legitimate bounds". They say that in order to establish equilibrium between opposite tendencies and maintain stable conditions in the life of the people, certain checks will naturally be needed on absolute freedom of speech and writing; a few in the form of penal regulations and a few others to be imposed in abnormal situations.

In accepting this recommendation, Government have proposed that the existing rules, whereby previous permission is required for public meetings of a political or communal nature, should be repealed and provision made, instead, for previous intimation only, with powers to the competent local authorities to prohibit a particular meeting if in their opinion it is likely to promote sedition or enmity between classes or cause a disturbance of public tranquillity.

In the absence of any such prohibition reaching in time any public meeting may be held. The convener will have a right to appeal to Government against a prohibitory order while all possible local facilities will be provided for easy observance of the procedure of intimation.

Government express the hope that the relaxation thus afforded will not be abused by either of the two great communities for purposes of mutual recrimination.

As for freedom of association, it is pointed out that no law exists in the State regulating the formation of associations.

As regards newspapers, a new Regulation, more or less on the same lines as the legislation in British India, is proposed to be brought into force together with the other enactments.

His Exalted Highness, sanctioning the proposals, observes that a responsible press and a responsible public platform are assets of great value to any State, and express the hope that the proposed changes will have the effect of encouraging the growth of such a press and platform.

Religious Freedom

The Reforms Committee has recommended that a Commission should be appointed to investigate into such religious grievances, if any, as may be alleged to exist and to suggest remedial measures.

Government hold the view that instead of a purely temporary Commission, appointed 'ad hoc', a standing statutory body should be provided for in the constitution itself, to which Government could refer issues which are more or less bound to arise from the very fact of different communities living side by side.

The Committee will advise Government on such memorials or petitions of any community or sect as may purport to bring to Government's notice disabilities or restrictions in the performance of religious rites, whether arising from rules and regulations or from their administration and found to be of sufficient public importance.

The body should be composed in such a manner that while it should be sufficiently representative of the various communities to command public confidence, there should be equality of representation, both among the officials and non-officials, between its Hindu and Muslim members.

His Exalted Highness, sanctioning the proposal, has observed:—

"I have since my accession, always favoured the establishment as far as possible of institutional in place of personal agencies; a Religious Affairs Committee, composed in such a manner that there shall always be equal representation in it of the two major communities, will give effect to my own desire to have such an institution for this purpose, and it is my earnest hope that it will maintain the traditions of good-will and mutual toleration, which have distinguished the long course of Asafia rule in the Deccan and base its advice on the greatest possible measure of common agreement."

The Legislative Assembly

The Reforms Committee has recommended a uni-cameral legislature with a non-official but a nominated majority, the total membership to be 70, excluding Members of the Executive Council, who will be ex-officio members of the Legislature. The President of the Executive Council should be ex-officio President of the Legislative Assembly with power to nominate another Member of the Council to act as President of the Assembly in his absence.

The constituencies have been proposed on the basis of economic interests. Of the 70 members, 33 are to be elected and 37 nominated, out of the latter 19 being non-official. As such, there would be 52 non-officials and 25 officials, including the Members of the Executive Council, in a House of 77.

Though not in the Report, the proceedings of the Committee envisage a system of joint electorates and the development of a convention under which a constituency, which has to send, for example, two members, may send one Hindu and one Muslim member, as is the case with the Bar Association at the present time.

Four different legislative lists have been proposed as follows:—

(1) A list of subjects in respect of which the Assembly would have the power of initiating legislation, asking questions and moving motions or resolutions without the previous permission of the Government, such as Public Works, Health and Sanitation, Education, Agriculture, Trade and Commerce within the Dominions, Charitable institutions and endowments Co-operative Societies, Civil Procedure, Irrigation and Water-supplies, etc.,

(2) A list of subjects in regard to which the initiation of legislation, questions, motions and resolutions would be subject to the previous permission of Government, such as Criminal Law and Procedure, Welfare of Labour, Unemployment Insurance, Trade Unions, Local Self-Government, Agricultural lands, Forests, Liquors and drugs, etc.,

(3) A list of subjects regarding which legislation can be initiated by Government alone, such as, Public Services, Osmania University, imports and exports Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, including Telephones Wireless and Broadcasting, Aircraft and air navigation, Taxes other than local taxes, Law and Order, etc.,

(4) A list of subjects expressly excluded from the purview of the Legislative Assembly for all purposes such as the Ruler and the Royal family, Foreign relations; the Military and other armed forces; Currency coinage and Legal tender; Ecclesiastical Department and Religious endowments; Powers of the Ruler in regard to the existing or future grants; and the provision of the Legislative Assembly Act, etc.

The Reforms Committee has further recommended that all Bills passed by the Legislature should be of a recommendatory character and be subject to the vetoing powers of Government, which should also have the power of certification. No Bill should be deemed to become law without the assent of His Exalted Highness. Government should have power to pass emergency legislation, to be in force for a period of six months, subject to a further extension of six months.

Similarly, Government should have the right to interpret whether a particular matter does or does not come within a given list. The official language of the State should be the official language of the Legislative Assembly namely Urdu, but the President may permit such members as do not know Urdu sufficiently to address the House in Telugu, Marathi, Canarese or English. The term of each Legislative Assembly should be five years.

Budget Debate

With regard to the budget, the majority opinion of the Committee is in favour of the Assembly being given the right of discussion only. The President, in his discretion, might allow or disallow motions for adjournment.

Sir Guthrie Russell, (3rd from left), Chief Commissioner of Railways, attended the Executive Committee Meeting of the National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma on Tuesday when he was presented with a welcome address. Picture taken on the occasion.

BROADCAST OF PROPOSALS

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD RESY., July 19.

"Change is the essence of life nd a society which is static must be held dead" these words of the President of the Nizam's Council are to bear fruit to-day when the Constitutional Reforms are announced through the "Gazette Extraordinary".

The question of constitutional reforms in the State had assumed a fresh importance since 22nd September 1937 when the President of the Council delivered the message of the Nizam "for increasing association between the people and the Government for creation of a body or bodies representing the main interests of my State from which my Government could derive adequate and constant knowledge of the needs and desires of my people".

The problem was first taken up when the Nizam issued the 'firman' in 1920 directing the late Sir Ali Imam to take immediate steps to collect all necessary materials on which a liberal scheme of enlargement of the Legislative Council and expansion of the Government machinery might be based.

According to the Communique to-day the Nizam's Government state that the announcement of the reforms proposals will be by "Gazette Extraordinary" on July 19.

The Nizam's 'firman' on subject as well a summary of the proposals are to be broadcast from Hyderabad Station at 5-30 p.m. to-day.

Final Proposals

The Government proposals represent an advance on the above. The number of elected members has been increased so as to give them a majority over the nominated members, including the representatives of the Sarf-i-Khas (Crown lands).

The constituencies have been recast and the number of seats has been increased and redistributed in such a way as to make the Assembly far more representative, the most notable increase being in the number of representatives of agriculturists, that number having been increased from 12 to 16. Representation of labour has also been doubled

Thus, according to the Government scheme, in a house of 85 members, 42 shall be elected; 28 shall be nominated, of whom 14 shall be officials and 14 non-officials; 3 shall represent the Sarf-i-Khas (Crown lands) and 5 the principal landed estates. The members of the Executive Council, who at present are 7, shall be ex-officio members of the Assembly. The 42 elective seats have been distributed as follows:—

Samasthans and Jagirs 4; Maashdars 2; Agriculturists 16, of whom 8 are to be peasant proprietors and 8 land tenants; Labour interests 2; Industries 2; Commerce 2; Banking 2; Legal profession 2; Medical profession 2; Graduates 2; District Boards 2; District Municipalities and Town Committees 2; Hyderabad Municipal Corporation 2.

Among the nominees, one, selected from the Senate, will always be nominated to represent the University and Government say that he need not always be an official; 5 from among the Hindu nominated members will always be Harijans and one will always be a Lingayat. Government will also nominate at least 2 Christians, one Zorastrian, and two women, while provision is made for persons belonging to other unrepresented interests, like journalists and contractors, to

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1).

CHARLIE CHAN

UNKNOWN TO THE OTHERS, CHARLIE HAS GONE OFF ON A SECRET MISSION
MEANWHILE, HAVING QUIETED THE MEN, TONY POWERS ENTERS THE HEDRIN HOUSE....
4-10
TONY! COME IN!
HELLO, BARBARA! GOOD EVENING, MR. HEDRIN!
© McNaught Syndicate, Inc.
EXCUSE ME FOR BREAKING IN ON YOU, BUT I HEARD ABOUT THE TROUBLE AND I THOUGHT IF YOU COULD FORGIVE A STUPID OLD GRUDGE—
Alfred Andriola
WITHOUT HESITATING, HEDRIN PUTS OUT HIS HAND, AND HIS EYES FILL WITH TEARS—
INSPITE OF EVERYTHING ELSE, I'M HAPPY, TONY! I'M GLAD IT ISN'T YOU WHO IS GUILTY—
AH, NO! IT IS NOT TONY!
CHARLIE!

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